

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE STEEL CRISIS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, here we are, six weeks after we passed the Bipartisan Steel Recovery Act by an overwhelming margin, seven months after we called on the President to take all necessary action to end illegal steel imports, and nearly two years after the flood of illegal steel imports began to hit our markets, and still the crisis continues.

Last week, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that steel imports rose from February to March of this year by 25 percent. During the same period imports from Japan rose 36 percent, imports from Brazil rose 54 percent, imports from Korea rose by 11 percent, and imports from Indonesia rose 339 percent.

The problem becomes even more evident when you compare March's figures to those of July 1997 before the crisis began. Using that time frame, imports from Japan are up 22 percent, imports from Brazil are up 25 percent, imports from Korea are up 77 percent, and imports from Indonesia are up a remarkable 889 percent. Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable.

Last Thursday, the Department of Commerce announced its final determination that Japan has been dumping steel on American markets. By the Administration's own words, foreign nations are breaking trade laws. Yet, despite the rhetoric, the Administration continues to stand by and do nothing but claim that the situation is improving, even when the numbers show otherwise.

President Clinton declared in his State of the Union Address in January that "We must enforce our trade laws when imports unlawfully flood our nation." He threatened Japan by stating, "if the nation's sudden surge of steel imports into our country is not reversed, America will respond." However, it was Japan that responded with imports in January that were up 75 percent from pre-crisis levels. After a brief dip in February, during which the Administration was fooled into believing that its empty rhetoric and useless posturing was actually working to stem the tide, Japan resumed dumping by increasing its March imports 36 percent over February's numbers and 22 percent over pre-crisis levels.

Mistakenly convinced of the correctness of their own ineffectual policies, President Clinton's advisers continue to delude him that their approach will bear fruit. The Administration has focused on warnings of action that no nation believes will ever come. As evidence, just yesterday, the President said during a press conference, "We will take action if steel imports do not return to their pre-crisis levels on a consistent basis. Playing by the rules of trade is the best way to sustain a consensus for open trade." After the Administration failed to act on its first admonition to the Japanese, and on every warning since, the credibility of

the threat has disappeared. Given the clear fact that the President can no longer be counted on to do anything more than just talk about enforcing our trade laws, instead of taking direct action, Congress must fill the void.

The need for action may now be greater than ever. Foreign countries can now rely on the Clinton Administration's unwillingness to deter their attempts to flaunt our trade laws, dump steel on American markets and drive American steelworkers out of work. The Senate must repudiate the Administration's message and finish the job we in the House began by passing the Bipartisan Steel Recovery Act. We have seen what the White House will, and will not, do if given the chance. Congress must now do what the Clinton Administration has proven incapable of and end the surge of illegal steel imports onto our shores that is driving hardworking American families out of work and away from their dreams.

CONGRATULATING HARRY BELAFONTE

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Harry Belafonte for receiving the 1999 Drum Major For Justice Award. The Drum Major For Justice Award banquet seeks to honor those Americans whose achievements most coincide with the dreams of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mr. Belafonte was a confidant and advisor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. Belafonte's activity in the human rights struggle is respected world wide. He has always believed that his work for human rights and his artistic pursuits gave him the basis for a most productive and balanced life.

Harry Belafonte had been called "the consummate entertainer" an artist in every field in which he has participated, including movies, Broadway, television, recording, concerts and producing. His first album "Calypso," in 1955, was the first to sell more than one-million copies. Among other "firsts" were his being the first African-American to win an Emmy, and the first African-American television producer.

However, it is Mr. Belafonte's dedication to the civil rights movement that has earned him this honor. His involvement dates back to the marches in Selma, Montgomery and Washington. Mr. Belafonte has also been chairman of the MLK Memorial Fund. He was named by President Kennedy as Cultural Advisor to the Peace Corps, and received the Dag Hammarskjöld Peace Medal in 1981, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize in 1982. In 1987 he was appointed a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador (only the second American to hold the title), and in 1990 he was host for the U.N.'s World Summit on the Child; this was attended by heads of state from all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Harry Belafonte for his accomplishments and

for following the ideals of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Belafonte many years of continued success.

DICK LATTIMER CONTRIBUTES TO ARCHERY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, many people never find their true life's mission. My colleague, Mr. HUNTER, and I would like to pay tribute to Dick Lattimer who not only found his mission, but has used his talents and ambition to promote his passion for, and share his vast knowledge of, archery and bowhunting. His tireless efforts, endless energy, and boundless generosity have led many people to learn and later enjoy this wonderful pastime. No one in America or the world has worked harder, nor with as much determination to promote bowhunting and archery as Dick.

A 1957 graduate of Indiana University and native of South Bend, Dick shot his first bow in 1966 and archery became his way of life ever since. Shortly after his introduction to bows and arrows, Dick met and went to work for Fred Bear, the father of modern archery and bowhunting. With the support of his wife, Alice, and under the tutelage of the master, Dick set about a lifetime of advertising and promotional work for the sport he loved. Dick's passion, knowledge and love for the outdoors as well as his strong commitment to educating the public and networking with the sporting community made him the key player in the development of archery and bowhunting through the 70's and 80's.

Following the death of his mentor, Dick left Bear Archery in 1991 to become the first President and CEO of the Archery Manufacturers and Merchants Organization (AMO). From his position as the point person for the entire archery and bowhunting world, Dick developed the largest trade show ever convened dedicated to archery and bowhunting. The AMO Archery Trade Show is now entering its 4th year and has become the pivotal gathering for the world's bowhunters and archers.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to his more than full time commitment to AMO, Dick has spent countless hours volunteering for many prestigious boards. He has served as the Executive Director of the American Archery Council, the Television Chair and Co-Chair of the Communications Committee of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Chair of the National Archery Museum, and a member of the Hunting and Conservation Committee, Public Affairs Committee and Bowhunting Subcommittee of the National Rifle Association. Of note for the Congress is Dick's service as a member of the board of directors of the Congressional Sportsmen's

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Foundation and his sponsorship of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus Task Force on Bowhunting. In his personal life, Dick has volunteered his time and financial resources to his community through his church and for causes such as the needs of homeless Americans.

For his lifetime of dedication to archery and bowhunting, Dick was inducted to the Archery Hall of Fame on January 9, 1999. Dick now joins the legends of archery and bowhunting as a peer and will forever rightfully share a distinguished place in the history of conservation and hunting in North America.

Mr. Speaker, if we want our citizens to be driven by the needs of the country and to be examples of selflessness, commitment and accomplishment, then we must continue to honor and praise individuals like Dick Lattimer. We ask you and all of our colleagues to join us in commending Dick Lattimer as an icon of the archery and bowhunting world but also as a great American sportsman and humanitarian.

REPORT FROM LaPORTE COUNTY,
INDIANA

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderful kind and committed Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana have not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes".

I recognized this genuine Hoosier Hero in LaPorte County, Indiana recently in front of the LaPorte County Republican Party at a Lincoln Day dinner speech. He is Keith Jones, who is a very active and successful business man here in LaPorte County. By working tirelessly on behalf of the less fortunate, Keith epitomizes a Hoosier Hero.

Keith has been awarded the "Outstanding Citizen Award" by the LaPorte Rotary Club as well as the LaPorte Jaycees. Last, he also received the "Distinguished Award" by the LaPorte YMCA. Incredibly, his charitable works even extend beyond his community and country. He is the founder of the Aruba Friends of the Handicapped and has raised over \$700,000 to help people there suffering from disabilities.

Keith's work has given so many people the most precious gift possible, hope. He doesn't do it for the pay, which is zilch, he does it for the smiles and laughter. You are a true hero in my book, doing good works for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Keith Jones deserves the gratitude of his county, state, and nation and I thank him here today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

IN HONOR OF NOBEL PRIZE
WINNER LINUS PAULING

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, the California Institute of Technology will host an exhibit on the life and works of Linus Pauling, the only man to have received two unshared Nobel Prizes, one for science and the other for peace.

The California Institute of Technology, nestled beneath the beautiful San Gabriel Mountains in Pasadena, California, is one of the finest institutions of higher learning in the world. Its contributions to our understanding of the universe around us, from space exploration to molecular biology, are unmatched among scientific institutions throughout the world. For years, Linus Pauling served on its faculty, earning a reputation that has immortalized his contributions to science as the Father of Modern Chemistry.

The exhibit is jointly sponsored by Cal Tech, the Pauling family, Oregon State University, and the Soka Gokkai International. I would note that its President, Daisaku Ikeda, is one of the great Ambassadors for peace in the world today, and was a close personal friend of Professor Pauling. In fact, the exhibit was inspired and launched by Ikeda as a tribute to his friend and colleague in a manner befitting Pauling's life. It was this idea that led Ikeda to propose the exhibit that would inspire and educate young people for leadership in the 21st century.

The exhibit is expected to attract young people from all over southern California. It will graphically demonstrate the intimate relationship between the search for knowledge of the universe and the pursuit of peace. It will also provide young people with a role model of a man whose life epitomized courage, wisdom and determination, values that will well serve today's youth as they prepare to become tomorrow's leaders.

It is with great joy that I announce the opening of the exhibit and recognize those who are responsible for making it available to the public, especially the young people of my district and of southern California.

This exhibit will run from May 16 to June 19 on the campus of Cal Tech in the Winnett Center, and will be open to the public on Wednesdays from 4pm to 9pm, on Saturday's from 10am to 6pm. Special group and school tours can be booked by calling (323) 938-8255. The exhibit is free to the public.

MATTHEW COPUS IS A WINNER OF
THE PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT AWARD

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention a young man in our community, Matthew Copus, who has been named one of New Mexico's top youth volunteers for 1999 in The Prudential Spirit of Community Award.

Matthew's volunteer efforts truly reflect the spirit of community. For the past two years he

has volunteered at All Faiths Receiving Home, a home for abused and neglected children. Matthew has worked hard to earn the trust of the children. His efforts include art projects, games and activities to encourage the children to communicate and regain social skills that have been damaged by abuse. Beyond his own volunteer time, Matthew has recruited other young people to volunteer and has raised money to help pay for supplies needed for projects. Matthew is committed to reducing child abuse and spreads the word through speaking engagements in the community.

One of the most important factors in a child's life is a person who cares. Matthew makes a positive difference in the lives of many children and in our entire community. He is one of America's top youth volunteers. Join me in thanking Matthew Copus for the positive impact he has in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE GORDON
McMILLAN

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a true visionary in education and champion of children, Gordon McMillan, a veteran Long Island teacher who passed away recently at the age of 64.

Ask any parent or student and I'm sure they'll agree that elementary and secondary education in this country must be reformed. But the system needs more than an infusion of money, it needs an infusion of innovative ideas as well. Innovative ideas were Gordon McMillan's specialty.

Today, and every school day, computers are being purchased, unpacked, and delivered to classrooms on Long Island and across the country in the hope that teachers will do wonderful things with those computers to assist the educational process. The tireless efforts of technology pioneers like Gordon McMillan made this possible. Like many teachers in our public schools, Gordon started teaching before the era of personal computers, but unlike other teachers, Gordon understood the power of change and the potential of computers as new educational tools.

Gordon was born in Cambria Heights, Queens, in 1935 and attended New York City's public school system. After graduating in 1952, he went to Adelphi University, where he received a bachelor of science degree in education in 1956. He later got his master's degree from Hofstra University. He started his teaching career at Plainview Elementary School on Long Island, and remained with the school district until 1974, reaching the position of assistant principal. Over the next six years, he worked as principal of Summitt Lane Elementary School in Levittown and Thomas Leahey School in Greenlawn, and assistant principal at West Islip High School. He then became principal of George Jackson Elementary School in Jericho where he remained until his retirement in 1988.

After his retirement Gordon worked as a consultant for IBM. In 1997, he once again went back to his true passion and took temporary assignments as an interim principal,

working stints at Southampton Intermediate School and Medford Elementary School. He was working at River Elementary School in Patchogue Long Island at the time of his death.

Mr. Speaker, Gordon embodied the type of role model and educator that all would have liked and wanted their children to be involved with during their educational career.

To the parents he will be remembered as the innovator of bringing computers to the schools. To the children he will also be remembered as a 6-foot, 2-inch, 250 pound bear of a man, who once dressed as the Great pumpkin and donned a Superman costume, swinging onto the school's auditorium by a rope.

Colleagues, Mr. McMillan is an educator who will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA WOMEN'S TENNIS TEAM

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the University of Florida women's tennis team. Last season, this fine team won the 1998 NCAA women's tennis championship. It was the third time the University of Florida won the NCAA title, and it was also the third time the team completed an undefeated season.

I've been told the final game turned out to be a war of wills with the Gators tennis team pitted squarely against Duke at Notre Dame's Courtney Tennis Center. On Sunday, May 24 of last year, UF's team took home a hard-earned 5-1 victory.

Just ask Number One Player Dawn Buth how hard it was to bring home the championship. UF coach Andy Brandi refers to her as a real fighter and for good reason. Her match during the championship helped seal the Gators' victory. She was tired. She had cramps. Her right wrist hurt. But she kept going, and got tougher and tougher until she clenched the 151st singles win of her UF career.

Let me tell you what happened. Buth lost the first set, won the second, was losing in the third before coming back to win three games in a row and take the match. Afterward, she told a local newspaper reporter how she was able to do it. "I just tried to stay focused, stay confident and I was able to pull out the next three games." That kind of attitude and perseverance will undoubtedly take Dawn Buth and her teammates far, not only on the tennis court but throughout their lives.

This latest victory carries on a distinguished record for the University of Florida's women's tennis team. In addition to three NCAA championships over the course of Head Coach Andy Brandi's tenure, the Gators have also earned 13 Southeastern Conference titles, six national indoor titles and finished six undefeated regular seasons.

Congratulations is certainly in order for Brandi and last year's coaching team: Assistant Coach Sujay Lama, Volunteer Coach JoAnne Russell and Athletics trainer Kellye Mowchan.

I also want to individually congratulate last year's women's tennis team: Bonnie Bleecker,

Dawn Buth, Baili Camino, Traci Green, Stephanie Hazlett, Whitney Laiho, Stephanie Nickitas and M.C. White.

Go Gators!

IN HONOR OF THE FLYERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an active, strong, and vigorous group of senior citizens, the Flyers, in Lakewood, Ohio.

This group of 15 senior citizens plays in local and national softball, basketball and volleyball leagues and tournaments. The group is a frequent participant in games at Elmwood Park in Rocky River and also plays in the Lakewood League. On a national scale, the Flyers have played in tournaments sponsored by Amateur Softball Association and other Senior organizations in St. Louis, Dallas and Mississippi. The group often holds fundraising events to raise the money to travel to different games across the country.

The members of the group have paid their dues and worked hard lives, and they now are enjoying their retirement and doing exactly what they love to do. One of the group's members, Mr. Vern Carr, would even like to see the Flyers compete against teams in Europe someday.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in saluting the Flyers and wishing them continued success, and most importantly a lot of fun, in their upcoming tournaments.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with joy that I rise today to once again pay tribute to Bronx Community College, which will hold its 21st Anniversary Hall of Fame 10K Run on Saturday, May 1, 1999.

The Hall of Fame 10K Run was founded in 1978 by Bronx Community College's third President, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown. Its mission is to highlight the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, a national institution dedicated to those who have helped make America great.

The tradition continues, first under the leadership of Acting President, Dr. Leo A. Corbie and now under Dr. Carolyn G. Williams, the first woman President of Bronx Community College. Both Dr. Corbie and Dr. Williams have endorsed and follow the commitment made by Dr. Brown to promote physical well-being as well as higher education.

As one who has run the Hall of Fame 10K Run, I can attest that the excitement it generates brings the entire City together. It is a celebration and an affirmation of life. It feels wonderful to enable more than 400 people to have this experience—one that will change the lives of many of them. It is an honor for me to join once again the hundreds of joyful people who will run along the Grand Concourse, University Avenue and West 181 Street and to

savor the variety of their celebrations. There's no better way to see our Bronx community.

For its first 20 years, Professor Henry A. Skinner has coordinated the Bronx Community College Hall of Fame 10K race, a healthy competition which brings together runners of all ages from the five boroughs of New York City. He is also the President of Unity and Strength, the organization of minority faculty, staff and administrators of Bronx Community College. Dr. Atlaw Beligne of the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, as the 1999 Director of the race, continues this rich Bronx tradition. He is also Director of Self Help and Resource Exchange (S.H.A.R.E.).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the individuals and participants who are making the Bronx Community College's 21st annual Hall of Fame 10K Run possible.

LETTER CARRIERS ADDRESS HUNGER BY SPONSORING NATION-WIDE FOOD DRIVE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 8, 1999, letter carriers from around the country will be gathering nonperishable food items set aside by their customers for people in need. Milwaukee is a compassionate community and its benevolence ranks the city, for the second straight year, as number one in the nation in the amount of food collected.

The National Association of Letter Carriers, in conjunction with the United States Postal Service and the United Way, will kick off this year's food drive in Milwaukee with a press conference on Thursday, May 6th, to educate the public about the issues of hunger and convey the importance of each citizen's involvement to stamp out hunger.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to ask my colleagues to lend a hand to this worthwhile project by supporting the letter carriers' food drives across the nation. I would also like to invite the residents of Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties to consider adding a few extra canned food items or nonperishables to their grocery carts for collection on May 8th. Let's make this year's food drive better than ever.

Our food pantries are counting on drives like this to help keep their shelves filled. Let's all try to do our part to alleviate hunger.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL TEACHER'S DAY

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, today is National Teacher's Day. I do not believe educators are given nearly the amount of accolades they deserve, and I truly appreciate the chance to simply say: thank you for the important and meaningful work you do.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially proud that my father, brother, and brother-in-law are all

teachers. Teachers are on the front lines everyday, preparing our children for the future. Teachers also bestow upon students the intellectual tools they need to become successful and productive members of society.

There is nothing that impacts America's social, economic and political future more than the quality of learning that happens in our schools. We should recognize the countless hours of selfless service that teachers devote to the most valuable resource in this country—our children.

Let me, again, express my appreciation and thanks to the millions of educators who impart their wisdom and knowledge to future generations.

HONORING EMMA JANE
BLOOMFIELD

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and congratulate Emma Jane Bloomfield, who recently won an award from the Concord Rotary Club for her paper on Mongolian Culture. This paper was brought to my attention by her proud grandmother, Blanche Bloomfield, who resides in my district in Kings Point, NY. This essay contest demonstrates how our communities can work with our schools to further the educational goals of all of our nation's children. I hope all of my colleagues will have an opportunity to review this insightful and cogent essay and I would once again like to congratulate Emma on her outstanding work.

Under the control of Genghis Khan, the Mongolian people once had a forceful army, exploding with wrath and rage. However, the mounting tension between other countries and the Mongolians, caused by so many battles, resulted in the shattering of the Mongol empire. Since the 1300s, they have struggled to rebuild their society. Now that the strength and anger have faded from their community, many Mongols today believe in a strong emphasis on politeness and hospitality. Mongols live on the seeping grasslands of Asia and they use their environment to satisfy many needs. In the rural areas of Mongolia, many men are herdsman who supervise the wild horses and yaks that roam the Mongols' homeland. The history of the Mongolian people has influenced their present culture, and their beliefs, styles of life, and natural environment are still contributing to the formation of their society and identities.

Mongolian history is traced back to the days of power when Genghis Khan ruled the Mongol empire. Genghis Khan was a wild horseman and a strong warrior who inspired the bravery of his people. He had great accuracy and distance when shooting a bow and arrow, and he had a keen mind that conjured up strategies he used to win battles. Khan was widely known for ruthlessly attacking towns and cities for the rewards of victory. Genghis Khan conquered more territory than anyone in Mongolian history, and he imposed his reputation on the world. Despite the cruelty that Khan showed toward other countries, the Mongols praised him and viewed him as the founder of their nation, creator of their people. The Mongols called Genghis Khan the "Supreme Ruler Over the Ocean" and "Emperor of Emperors."

A large portion of Khan's success was due to his solid armies, both his soldiers and his horsemen. Genghis Khan's armies were vast, and he grouped his men into units of tens, hundreds, thousands, and ten-thousands, so they could move in to battle quickly. Khan's powerful armies were often forced to cover 225 miles of land within a day. Most of the warriors were horsemen, and they each owned three to twenty horses, which they alternated daily to give each horse sufficient time to rest. Weapons carried by the warriors were strong bows, lances, and swords. The soldiers wore heavy leather called lamellar to shield them from the fierce swipe of a sword.

Many of Genghis Khan's words provoked a feeling of force and fury. "The greatest pleasure is to vanquish your enemies and chase them before you rob them of their wealth and see those dear to them baked in tears, to ride their horses," he once said. Khan was fueled by experiences of the many bloody battles that his armies fought. Genghis Khan relished seeing those inferior to him suffer, and he fought only to claim power and to satisfy his dreams. Khan's dream was to establish a network of riders, used as a spy system, all over Asia. His armies did succeed in taking over parts of China, Middle Asia, and Europe. Khan's empire stretched from Europe to Russia in the north, and from Vietnam to Iraq in the south. With their equipment, strength, and intelligence, the Mongol Empire led by Genghis Khan seemed immortal.

Unfortunately for Mongolian society, the red heat of their empire soon faded to a covering pink. Because they fought so many battles, the rivalries and conflicts between Mongolia and other countries brought misfortune and an unexpected end to the Mongol Empire. At that time, Russia and China began to expand and they claimed most power that the Mongols had once held. The collapse of the Mongol empire in 1505 scarred its people and society. The power supplied by Genghis Khan was humiliated, and the next centuries were filled with tragedy and struggle. While the Mongols tried to rebuild their economy, Russia and China prevailed over them and took parts of Mongolia under their control. In 1990, the break-up of the Soviet Union provided a blessing to the Mongols, and it offered freedom to some. However, problems still remain in Mongolia. To survive, the people have been forced to roam the grasslands, hunting with bow and arrow, taming horses, and raising livestock. The Mongols' strength has only re-emerged through their formation of a government while they have squirmed out of the reach of Russian and Chinese power.

Having rebuilt their society, natural and spiritual things now claim a higher rank among the Mongols. Mongolians believe that heaven, a home to the gods, holds an abundance of power. The Mongols honor heaven and all of nature under it. In fact, earlier Mongol tribes blessed and proclaimed their leaders as the "sons of heaven."

In their households, Mongols have always strongly emphasize politeness and hospitality. In pre-modern times the Mongols' homes were spread out all over the Mongols' land. This caused many people to travel from camp to camp, who would need a home for one night. Mongols provided shelter for visitors who later would face a hike across the windswept grasslands. With the arrival of a guest at a Mongolian's home, the host would traditionally offer a hospitality bowl, which would hold chunks of pungent cheeses, sugar cubes, candies, and bordzig pastries deep fried in yak and mutton fats. Using the hospitality bowl was the style in which the Mongols welcomed their guests. Mongolians believed in treating visitors as old and be-

loved friends, and in turn, the guest of a household would offer kind words to the hosts, and would express respect and gratitude by accepting foods at the table with customary gestures.

The traditional religion observed by the people of Mongolia is Tibetan Buddhism. Pedestals, in a Mongol's home, hold statues of Buddha, a symbol that is prominent in Tibetan Buddhism. After freedom of religion was introduced to Mongolia in 1990, Buddhism became the most commonly practiced religion. The government of Mongolia offered money to support the restoration of a sacred Buddhist Monastery.

Religion holds importance to the Mongols, yet it only occupies one level of Mongolian life. In the rural areas of Mongolia, the people's lives revolve around hunting or herding livestock. The semi-wild horses who graze in the mountains that enclose the grasslands, are for riding and training purposes. A Mongolian horse herdsman typically makes decisions as to where to let the horses graze, and when to move them to the next camps. Herders of any animal must eventually sell or butcher the livestock. Herdsmen efficiently use parts of the animals for fuel, warmth, and shelter. The job of a herdsman may also be to breed rarer animals, and sell them.

Traditionally, hunting occupies a large portion of Mongolian life. Many Mongol hunters use ancient archery techniques to hunt birds. Keen dogs and cheetahs are also used to track down a hunter's game. Occasionally, in earlier times, large-scale hunts would be organized where beaters would drive entire herds of antelope into the lurking hunters' bows. Falcons, too, were used to lead large game to the hunters.

In the rural places of Mongolia, the rural life of a Mongol is chiefly filled by the needs of the flocks of sheep, goats, herds of horses, cattle, or camels. Springtime is the season in which herdsman have the most commitments to the livestock. The births of animals occupy great spans of time, and often an entire family comes to the fields and helps the herder with a difficult birth. Herdsmen scurry around tending to the needs of animals, trying to establish a health start to the herding season. Summertime is less busy, for herds of animals resort to pasture land and the livestock doesn't demand assistance from herdsman. Yet in the summertime there is still some work to attend to: sheep are shorn for their dense wool and camels and goats are combed for their velvety under-wool. The autumn winds dry the moisture from the grasslands, and as winter approaches groups of herdsman collect their livestock. The animals are confined to graze in small pens and barns, and hay becomes their main diet. In late autumn equipment and tools are replaced or mended for the new births of livestock in the springtime. Mongolian winters come to the land quickly and last for a long amount of time. Temperatures stay low for weeks, which make each day harder for Mongols to endure. Herdsmen stay loyal to the penned animals and help them through the months of winter, so the cycle can repeat.

On the grasslands outside of Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia, the Mongols live in tent-like gers (see appendix D). These homes have rounded walls that slope upward to form a point at the top. These traditional homes provide the Mongolian people with warmth and protect them from blizzards that may storm the grasslands. Gers are covered with felt, usually made by women. The process of felt-making typically takes two weeks for enough cloth to cover an entire ger. Because many Mongols are followers of animal herds, the ger satisfies the needs of their culture, for the ger is easy to dismantle and is designed to be transported from place

to place. A ger is most commonly moved by a team of camels or oxen, the strongest animals that can support a heavy weight. The placement of a ger has been influenced by Mongols' traditions. Throughout Mongolian history, the door of the ger has always faced southeast. Mongols believe that because winds gust from the southeast and the sacred sun rises in the east, gers that face in this direction are blessed.

The most common animal to be seen roaming the land of Mongolia is the yak. Mongols use the abundance of these animals to benefit their culture by herding them and using the animals as a source of trade. The Mongolian people also dine on meat from yaks and use their fat to fuel stoves. The Mongolian government trades yaks to other countries for oil, manufactured goods, and machinery, which are all conveniences that Mongols cannot process themselves.

The Mongols' land is a tangle of many different environments. A portion of Mongolia includes a vast mountain range locking in bleak and rocky grasslands. The most prominent mountain range is the Altai. This cluster of mountains holds the only glaciers in Mongolia, which makes for a nipping, frigid climate. The Mongolian grasslands also border the Gobi Desert, where the climate is arid and hot. Mongol culture, therefore, has adapted to living among extreme temperatures, but it revolves mostly around the more temperate grasslands. The Mongols have proven, in the survival of their culture, that to this day they still have the spark and the strength that the great Genghis Khan possessed.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF HARMONY MASONIC LODGE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our colleagues and the American people the achievements of the Brothers of the Masonic Harmony Lodge #199 F.&A.M. of Sparkill, New York, on their 150th anniversary of fraternity and service to their community. The Harmony Lodge has continued the Masonic tradition of promoting "morality in which all men agree, that is, to be good men and true." Together with the nineteen other Masonic Lodges of the Manhattan District, the Harmony Lodge has continued to support the charitable endeavors of the Masons by raising and donating millions of dollars to hospitals, homes for widows, the elderly, and orphans as well as numerous scholarship funds.

The Harmony Lodge held its first meeting with nineteen Brothers on October 12, 1849, and ever since then the language of their meetings has always been German. The Brothers of Harmony Lodge have actively participated with the other Masonic Lodges of New York to raise funds to build the German Masonic Lodge in Manhattan, purchase land for a Masonic Park and Masonic home for the elderly as well as aiding in the foundation of two other Masonic Lodges in the state of New York. The brothers of the Harmony Lodge take great pride displaying German heritage, and do so by inviting thousands of visitors each August to the German Masonic Park to enjoy German culture, food and music entertainment in their annual "Oompah Fest and Steer Roast."

The Masons, officially titled the Free and Accepted Masons, are one of the world's oldest and largest fraternal organizations, dating back to its foundation in England in the early 1700's. Throughout history the Masons have sought to bring men together of all race, religions and political ideology under the ideas of charity, equality, morality and service to God. Today the Masons have millions of members worldwide, including more than 2.5 million in the United States. They have earned a reputation as highly respected businessmen, ministers and politicians. Great men such as American statesman Benjamin Franklin, Composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, French philosopher Voltaire and U.S. President George Washington have all been Brothers in the Masonic order.

My own association as a Brother with the Masons has been a great influence on me throughout my career and in public life. Their moral values and ethical code have been an immeasurable help to guide me in making fair and just decisions in my responsibilities as a Member of this chamber.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that under the leadership of Worshipful Master Arnold Geisler, Secretary Jack Williams and Treasurer Reinhard Kabitzke that the Harmony Lodge will continue its good works as a model organization and will continue to help those in need as well as continue to be an exemplary example of fraternal service to community for another 150 years.

TRIBUTE TO THE BELLARMINE COLLEGE MOCK TRIAL TEAM

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor constituents from Louisville, Kentucky. Recently, the Bellarmine College Mock Trial Team competed in the American Mock Trial Association's National Championships in Des Moines, Iowa and brought back to Louisville the National Championship. The Knights of Bellarmine overcame the efforts of Stanford and Rhodes in their march to victory.

This was a redeeming victory for Bellarmine which had finished second in the competition the previous four years. While compiling a record of 7-0-1 during the competition all of the members of the championship team were named All-Americans. Meanwhile, the second team for Bellarmine gained valuable experience, several individual awards and finished in fifth place overall. I also am pleased to honor one of team's coaches the James Wagoner, who was honored for his outstanding service to the American Mock Trial Association and the legal profession outside of mock trial.

The Bellarmine championship team is made up of: William Armstrong, Amanda Bennett, Jason Butler, Nathaniel Cadle, Ryane Conroy and Vanessa Cox. The second team included: John Balenovich, David Chamberlain, Cheryl Danner, Heather Jackson, Matt Rich, Christi Spurlock and Sarah Wimsatt. These two fine squads were led by James Wagoner, Ruth Wagoner and Jason Cooper. Again, I am so proud to honor this team, as Louisville celebrates its National Champion.

CONGRATULATING BILL AND BEV FARNSWORTH ON THEIR SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Bill and Bev Farnsworth as they celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary.

Bill and Bev Farnsworth were married on May 4, 1974 in Elgin, Illinois. They moved to Fresno, California in 1978 and reside there today. Bill owns Valley Drywall Systems, a construction company. Bev is a department manager at Gottschalk's department store in Fresno. Together they have raised four children, Sherrie, Bryon, Kelly and Larry.

Bill and Bev Farnsworth have exemplified true family values in their family and love for each other. They have been involved in their community with various volunteer organizations. Bev was a volunteer for the Clovis Community Hospital Guild. Both Bill and Bev were a part of the Fresno County Republican Central Committee.

Bill and Bev have a saying that they hold dear, "More than yesterday, less than tomorrow."

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Bill and Bev Farnsworth on their Silver Wedding Anniversary. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing them many more years of happiness.

BAY MEDICAL CENTER AUXILIARY: A VITAL PARTNER FOR VITAL SERVICES

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there are many organizations that make a huge difference in our lives, and their successes are made possible by their support mechanisms. Bay Medical Center in my Congressional District provides outstanding health care to my constituents, and its ability to provide this wonderful care is a direct result of the activities of the Bay Medical Center Auxiliary.

Since 1973, the members of the Auxiliary have consistently acted as ambassadors for the hospital. Their good will and confidence has been a key factor in the many successful fund-raising campaigns over the years. In fact, the Bay Medical Center Auxiliary has provided nearly one million dollars to the Health System since 1990 through Gift Shop profits, proceeds from the annual Charity Ball, and other fund-raising activities.

Proceeds provided by the Auxiliary have been used for many essential activities. Courtesy vans have been provided for patients convenience. Infant and adult ventilators, the first electric birthing bed-chair, state of the art mammography equipment, an advance life support ambulance, Life-Pac resuscitation equipment, fetal monitors, and cardiac rehabilitation equipment are only some of the medical devices provided by the Auxiliary's efforts that help maintain an outstanding quality of care. A number of facilities, including the women's resource library, waiting lounges in

ICU and surgery, and the main campus lobby have all been improved by the Auxiliary. Work on behalf of open heart programs, including support of surgery and the heart-lung bypass machine, has made a life-saving difference to many patients.

There are 213 members of the Bay Medical Center Auxiliary. They come from all walks of life, and work throughout the year. Many members have had personal exposure to the services of Bay Medical Center, and have joined the Auxiliary as their way of saying thanks for vital services. Each member appreciates the importance of the Center, and knows that it takes a network of caring people to provide quality health care. Each and every member wants to be a part of that network.

Mr. Speaker, as we look for champions around the nation, it is most fitting that we recognize the members of the Bay Medical Center Auxiliary as champions for their community. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating President Lucy Horak and Past President Linda Grube, along with all of the other most valuable members of the Bay Medical Center Auxiliary, on their success, and in wishing them many more productive years to come.

REPORT FROM SHELBY COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished Hoosiers whom are actively engaged in their communities helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committed Hoosiers whom I have met traveling around Indiana have not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes".

I recognized this genuine Hoosier Hero in Shelby County at a Lincoln Day dinner speech. He's Assistant Police Chief Bill Dwenger. His devotion to his community has been unflinching and why Bill epitomizes a "Hoosier Hero".

While serving as a detective, Bill pursued primarily on his own time the Shirley Sturgill murder case that had been hanging over Shelbyville for seven years. Due to his perseverance, the murderer was caught, tried, and convicted to a life term. His hard work allowed his neighbors to breathe a little easier knowing that their community was safe.

Bill also serves on the Board of Community Corrections as well as the Shelby County Youth Shelter which provides a safe haven for abused kids. Bill doesn't help children for the pay, which is zilch, he does it for the smiles and laughter. Bill's work has given so many people the most precious gift possible, hope and peace of mind. You are a true hero in my book doing good work for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Bill Dwenger deserves the gratitude of the county, state, and nation, and I thank him here

today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

HELP GIVE PEACE TO THE FAMILY OF ZACHARY BAUMEL—SUPPORT H.R. 1175

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on June 11, 1982, Zachary Baumel, an American citizen serving in the Israeli army, was captured along with four other members of his tank battalion in a battle with Palestinian and Syrian forces near the Lebanese town of Sultan Yaqub. While two of the captured soldiers were later released, Baumel and two other MIAs remain unaccounted for, despite evidence that they were probably captured alive. Like any parents living through the nightmare of a missing child, Zachary's parents, Yona and Miriam Baumel, have been unrelenting in the search for their son.

The Baumels have met with officials around the world to follow up on leads provided by various individuals claiming to know of Zachary's whereabouts. Unfortunately, they have yet to reach any sort of closure. While I sincerely hope that their personal search reunites them with Zachary, I believe that the U.S. government should make every effort to determine Zachary's fate and help bring peace to the Baumel family. H.R. 1175, which would require the State Department to step up efforts in locating and securing the return of Zachary Baumel, as well as other Israeli soldiers missing in action, is a step in that direction. I have cosponsored this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support me in this effort.

PAMELA CRUZ RECEIVES THE PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT AWARD

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention a young woman in our community, Pamela Cruz, who has been named one of New Mexico's top youth volunteers for 1999 in The Prudential Spirit of Community Award.

Pamela's volunteer efforts truly reflect the spirit of community. She visits a local nursing home twice a week to arrange entertaining activities for the residents. Pamela recognizes that the residents have contributed to our community and should not be forgotten. By showing affection and being consistent with her visits, she has gained the trust of the nursing home residents. Further, Pamela has recruited other young people in Albuquerque to volunteer at the nursing home. She is a wonderful example of reaching out to others to make our entire community a better place to live.

Pamela is definitely one of America's top youth volunteers. Join me in thanking Pamela Cruz for her contributions to old and young alike in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE MICHAEL MCGARVEY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a humanitarian, a true leader, and my personal mentor, Michael McGarvey, Jr., a veteran Long Island scout master and postman who passed away at the age of 80.

The first time I met Michael, I was impressed and impacted by his manner. He was such a gentle and instructive person, especially for me as a young kid attending Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD) lessons at the Immaculate Conception hall in Westhampton Beach.

In our community he was known as the grandfather of scouting. Michael was an adult Scout leader for more than 47 years. He rose to the post of commissioner of the Suffolk County Council, Boy Scout of America, and regional chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting. He was so enthralled with scouting that he attend board meetings until a few months before his death last week after a long illness.

In his time with scouting he was recognized with numerous citations, including one for service to the Catholic youth of Long Island presented to him by Bishop John McGann of the Diocese of Rockville Centre. He also received a Pius X citation for teaching catechism to the Immaculate Conception Church Confraternity in Westhampton Beach, where I was his student.

Born in Akron, Ohio, he graduated from East Akron High School and came to New York in 1939 to attend the New York World's Fair in Flushing and visit with his sister, Margaret Kennedy. His sister introduced him to her friend, the former Lillian Langguth of Manhattan. They were married shortly thereafter and remained so for 56 years.

They moved to Westhampton, Long Island in 1955, where they expanded Bide-A-Wee Home, the animal adoption center which they managed for 18 years. They were especially known for taking in pets that were left over from the summer vacationers. After that, Michael worked in the Riverhead Post Office until he retired six years ago at age 74.

I was moved by the commitment I witnessed Michael and Lillian have for the children of our community. They also loved their church, and lived the daily example of charity and love for their neighbors. In this time of distance between our children and their parents and church, Michael was a breath of fresh air. In many ways, he has helped shape my own life and I wish I could emulate his wonderful example.

Michael will be remembered as the ultimate Scouter, where he brought to the position of commissioner a level of dignity and respect that could be used as the role model for all volunteer leaders. To the people of Long Island Michael will be remembered as a Scoutmaster, Postman, animal sanctuary provider, and a neighbor that was always willing to offer a helping hand regardless of the situation. To me he will be remembered as a person that had a profound effect on the way I conduct myself in my life.

Colleague, Michael's warmth and dedication to the youth will be surely missed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the University of Florida Women's Soccer Team. The Gators brought home the 1998 NCAA Women's Soccer Championship in only their fourth year of existence. Women's soccer is a relatively new competitive sport. But you would never have known that looking at the way these women played on Sunday, December 6.

That's the day these well-honed athletes will remember for the rest of their lives. They won the championship game against the University of North Carolina before a record crowd of more than 10,500 fans. The pressure was really on to beat the Tar Heels—well recognized for their 70-match unbeaten streak and numerous NCAA tournament wins.

Some people may have considered the Gators the new kids on the block. But they were out to prove themselves. And in doing so, the Gators became the youngest program this decade to win a title. The program was formed only four years ago by coach Becky Burleigh. She also made history. She became the first woman head coach to win an NCAA soccer championship.

Following the winning game, the Palm Beach Post quoted Burleigh saying, "I can't believe it." The coach's reaction clearly describes her excitement. But I would like to clarify the record. This talented woman knew all along her team could do it. When she started recruiting for the squad's first season, she told her young freshmen players they would go to the final Four by graduation. And that happened.

Burleigh's fine eye for recruiting talent and her ability to mold and inspire took these women to the top. In January, Burleigh was named coach of the year by the National Soccer Coaches of America Association. Before that, the same association named her the coach of the year for the Southeast region. And I'm sure there's much more recognition coming her way and the Gators' way in the future.

I want to congratulate Burleigh and her coaching team: Assistant Coaches Victor Campbell and Tiffany Thompson, Volunteer Coach Matthew Mitchell, Manager Scott Barbee, and Athletic Trainer Michael Duck.

I also want to individually congratulate the entire team: Meredith Flaherty, who was named the tournament's Defensive Most Valuable Player, Danielle Fotopoulos, who was named the tournament's Offensive Most Valuable Player, Danielle Bass, Erin Baxter, Keisha Bell, Christie Brady, Jill DiBerardino, Kerri Doran, Erin Gilhart, Karyn Hall, Michelle Harris, Jordan Kellgren, Genie Leonard, Alexis MacKenzie, Kelly Maher, Heather Mitts, Adrienne Moreira, Lisa Olinyk, Angie Olson, Lynn Pattishall, Melissa Pini, Renee Reynolds, Andrea Sellers, Whitney Singer, Jill Stevens, Katie Tullis, Abby Wambach, Tracy Ward and Sarah Yohe.

Go Gators!

ON THE CONTINUING STEEL CRISIS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call upon the other body to pass H.R. 975, the steel import limitation bill. The House passed this bill by an overwhelming margin because the policy of this Administration has failed to protect the American steel industry and its workers from unfair competition. But a bill does not become a law without votes from both Houses of Congress.

While America waits for the other side to vote on H.R. 975, steel imports have begun to climb again. This should be an important reminder that nothing the Administration is pursuing adequately limits unfairly low priced steel imports. Though the Administration is ineffective in preserving the American steel industry, the Administration is actively defending the American banana industry in a trade dispute with Europe. But does the banana industry employ 160,000 American workers? No. Does nearly every state in the Northeast and Southeast and Southwest have a banana industry? No. Are foreign bananas crowding out the American banana business in the U.S.? No. Those facts have not stopped the Administration from pulling out every stop to protect a banana industry that does not exist in America.

Bananas did not build America. Steel did. The only practical solution to the steel import crisis is to make H.R. 975 into law.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY ADELSTEIN

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Betty Adelstein, an outstanding individual who has devoted her life to her family and to serving the community. Mrs. Adelstein will turn 90 on Wednesday and celebrated May 2, 1999 at a party given her family and friends.

She is a vibrant, dynamic, caring woman who drives to St. Vincent Hospital three days a week to volunteer in the office of the Director of Pediatrics. She has accumulated over 10,000 hours of volunteer service at the hospital and, during the past twenty years, she has given of herself and her time to various Staten Island organizations. Before moving to Staten Island, she spent nearly fifty years as a resident of the Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Adelstein was born in New Britain, Connecticut on May 5, 1909, a first generation American. From the age of five, she helped sell newspapers in her father's candy store. At fourteen years of age, after the shop was closed, she was taken out of school and brought to New York to help in the vegetable store her father opened there, leaving her mother, 4 brothers and a sister behind. When she was sixteen, the family moved to the Bronx from New Britain.

Mrs. Adelstein finished high school at night. Several years later, she met her husband,

David, an electrical engineer. They were married in 1932 and remained in the Bronx for forty-one years until his death in 1973. In 1975, she moved to Staten Island to be near her daughter, son-in-law and grandson. It was then last that she began her long career as a volunteer, which continues to this day. She is truly a source of inspiration to all who know her.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing a happy 90th birthday to Betty Adelstein.

TRIBUTE TO SAINTS CONSTANTINE AND HELEN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the First District of Virginia's Hellenic community as it celebrates the 50th anniversary of Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church in Newport News.

Greek immigrants have lived and worked on the Virginia Peninsula from as early as 1900. From its humble beginnings to today, the Greek community has played a significant role in the growth and prosperity of the Virginia Peninsula. It also has established a number of associations and organizations for its members, which add to the strength of the community as a whole. The benefits of such associations are innumerable.

In 1929, a small group of Greek-American men on the Peninsula organized the Woodrow Wilson Chapter of the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association (AHEPA) while a group of Greek-American women organized the Greek Women's Penelope Society, an independent organization dedicated to community service. The Greek community soon began meeting regularly at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on 34th Street in Newport News and by 1934 a constitution was drafted to govern the growing community. The Hellenic Educational Society also was formed in 1934. This organization served as a community board to oversee the education of the young.

In 1944, a committee was formed to develop plans to build a church. Within three years, ground was broken on land near the Victory Arch in Newport News and Saints Constantine and Helen was completed by 1949. Then Archbishop Athenagoras—later Patriarch—participated in the dedication of the church. At that time, the congregation numbered 50 families. There are more than 1,000 members of the church today.

Soon after the Saints Constantine and Helen was built, a Philoptochos Chapter was formed to assist the needy on the Peninsula. This chapter is still in existence and the majority of the church's contributions to charitable organizations on the local, regional, national and international levels originates from this group.

As the number of Greek families in the community began to grow, so did the need for more space. In 1958, three school rooms were added to the church to provide an area for Sunday school classes. This provided both religious and language education for the children

and any interested members of the Peninsula community. These efforts enhanced the spirit of the community by encouraging cultural identification.

By 1966, land was purchased on Traverse Road in Newport News to build a community center and a new church. The Hellenic Community Center opened in 1975 and is the centerpiece of the Greek community. It also is one of the largest gathering places available for groups to meet on the Peninsula. I, myself, have used the center for several functions.

Ground was broken for a new church in July of 1981 and within a year services were being held in the new building. It was consecrated by Archbishop Iakovos in 1984.

Since 1967, Saints Constantine and Helen has held an annual festival to share the culture and traditions of the Greek community with Peninsula. Having attended the event for many years, I know first hand the enthusiasm of our community for the celebration. I also have witnessed the success of many of Saints Constantine and Helen's programs.

I take great pride in being a member of the Order of AHEPA. My wife, Laura, is equally proud of being a member of the Daughters of Penelope. It is truly an honor to represent this outstanding segment of the community in Congress.

Again, I wish to commend both Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church and the Hellenic community on the Virginia Peninsula. They nourish each other and make possible the success and contributions of each.

It is my hope and expectation that the Hellenic community on the Peninsula will continue to succeed, and that the next 50 years will be as, or more, notable than the last.

A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL T. WILTSIE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Michael T. Wiltsie, a young man from the 4th Congressional District whose bravery I commend and whose actions I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives.

On Sept. 2, 1998, Michael was serving as a safety patrol officer near Ganiard Elementary School in Mount Pleasant, Mich. He and an adult crossing guard were stationed at the corner of Broadway and Adams streets, a busy intersection.

What happened next could have been a tragedy, but instead is the story of an heroic 12-year old whose quick thinking effectively saved the life of a 7-year-old boy.

The adult crossing guard had just walked to the center of the street to stop traffic when the 7-year old walked around Michael's outstretched arms to follow the crossing guard. At that moment, a truck making a left-hand turn failed to stop at the stop sign and passed between Michael and the crossing guard. Michael reached out and grabbed the little boy by his backpack, pulling him to safety just as the truck sped by.

Michael is one of the six young students being honored today at the AAA's School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Award Ceremony in Washington, D.C. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Lifesaving Award, which recognizes those patrols who risked their own lives to save the lives of others. More than one-half million children serve as patrols at 50,000 schools.

It is a special privilege for me to represent Michael in the U.S. House of Representatives. Our halls here are filled with the statues and memories of American men and women who have unselfishly given to others. I am pleased today to submit this tribute to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to ensure that Michael's bravery is also recorded for history.

THE 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRAGIC FALL OF SOUTH VIETNAM TO COMMUNISM

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, April 30, 1975 marked the beginning of a treacherous boat journey for many Vietnamese who sought refuge in an unknown land and an uncertain future. These individuals risked everything for a chance to live freely and provide better opportunities for their children and families. I rise today to pay special tribute and recognize the valiant efforts to our Vietnam War Veterans and to the Vietnamese who fought and died for freedom and democracy in Viet Nam.

Earlier this month, I traveled to Viet Nam to meet with representatives of the U.S. and Vietnamese government to express my concern for the lack of human, religious and political rights. During my visit, I met with several prominent human rights activists including Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, Tran Huu Duyen, the Venerable Quang Do and the Archbishop of Saigon, Pham Minh Man. I learned first hand that despite the release of several prisoners of conscience under a presidential amnesty in September 1998, public criticism of the government by dissidents is still not tolerated. The few who do speak out publicly and advocate peaceful reform continue to be harassed and imprisoned.

As we recently witnessed, the protest that has taken place in Little Saigon, Orange County, California is a reminder to all Americans how sacred human rights, freedom and democracy are. For many, the display of the communist flag is a reminder of the pain and sufferings after 1975.

Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on this tragic day it is our duty as Members of Congress to honor the memory of the individuals that fought for liberty and democracy in Viet Nam.

REPORT FROM ADAMS COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor

distinguished Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committed Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana have not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes".

I recognized this genuine Hoosier Hero in Adams County, Indiana at a Lincoln Day dinner speech. He is Alan Converset, who is a sales manager at WZBD Adams County Radio. By working tirelessly on behalf of the less fortunate, Alan epitomizes a "Hoosier Hero".

Alan served as the president of the Decatur Rotary Club and Chairman of the United Way golf outing to raise money for those who need a helping hand from someone who cares. He also works on the March of Dimes Walk America Committee.

Alan's work has given so many people the most precious gift possible, hope. He doesn't do it for the pay which is zilch; he does it for the smiles and laughter. You are a true hero in my book, doing good work for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Alan Coverset deserves the gratitude of the country, state, and nation, and I thank him here today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

A.J. HERRERA SELECTED AS PLAYER OF THE YEAR FOR PARADE MAGAZINE'S 21ST ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS SOCCER TEAM

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention a young man in our community, A.J. Herrera, who has been selected Player of the Year on Parade magazine's 21st annual High School Boys Soccer Team.

A.J. Herrera has represented the United States in France, Slovakia, and Russia as a three-year member of the U.S. National Team. He has hopes of playing on the U.S. Olympic Team. In discussions regarding his soccer ability, A.J. references the support he has received from family, friends, teammates, and coaches. Although he has an athletic gift to play soccer, A.J.'s No. 1 priority is earning a college degree.

A.J. Herrera is an example of young people throughout our communities who are involved in sports and other extracurricular activities that build character and citizenship. Learning lessons about setting and achieving goals, staying physically fit and being part of a team. The community is proud of his accomplishments. Join me in recognizing A.J.'s achievements and contributions to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

A TRIBUTE TO THEODORE
BUTCHER**HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a faithful Chester County man upon his retirement from West Chester University, where he served as a faculty member and administrator. Mr. Theodore Butcher's contributions to his family, community, and country deserve to be noted.

Over the past thirty years, Mr. Butcher has worked tirelessly to ensure fair and equitable treatment of people with regards to education, race, religion, economics and disabilities. He has given of himself both personally and financially to the causes in which he believes and for which he works. Through his community service with the West Chester Community Center, the Community Housing Resource Board, the Fair Housing Council, Mental Health/Mental Retardation, The Community Service Council of Chester County, The Swope Foundation, the West Chester Rotary Club, the YMCA, NAACP and on the original board of the Chester County Water Authority.

Clearly, this is a man with a deep commitment to his community. I can venture to say that Mr. Butcher has added much value to West Chester University and to Chester County, Pennsylvania. I am pleased to honor him today, and would like to submit for the RECORD a letter from his daughter Joacqueline Butcher. My congratulations and best wishes go with this community servant.

IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL
LETTER CARRIERS FOOD DRIVE**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to our letter carriers in Santa Barbara, California. On Saturday May 8, our local letter carriers will be participating in the seventh annual "Stamp Out Hunger" food drive, sponsored by the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Our local letter carriers will be joining their fellow letter carriers in more than 10,000 cities and towns across the nation in collecting non-perishable food items and donations along their postal routes for local food banks. The Stamp Out Hunger food drive is expected to help feed nearly thirty million needy children and adults in our communities.

On behalf of the people on the Central Coast and across the nation, I would like to thank our letter carriers for their leadership in this very worthy cause.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRAN PARADA
DOMINICANA DE EL BRONX, INC.
ON THEIR 10TH ANNIVERSARY**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to pay tribute to a great organization, the "Gran Parada Dominicana de El Bronx, Inc." which celebrates its tenth anniversary of celebrating Dominican culture in my South Bronx Congressional District today, Monday, May 3rd, 1999.

The Gran Parada Dominicana de El Bronx, Inc. was created on May 3, 1990. Each year thousands of members and friends of the Dominican community march from Mt. Eden and 172nd Street to East 161st Street and the Grand Concourse during the annual Great Dominican Parade and Carnival of the Bronx. Under its Founder and President, Felipe Febles, the parade has grown in size and splendor. It now brings together an increasing number of participants from all five New York City boroughs and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has participated in the parade in the past, I can attest that the excitement it generates brings the entire City together. It is a celebration and an affirmation of life. It feels wonderful to enable so many people to have this experience—one that will change the lives of many of them. It is always an honor for me to join the hundreds of joyful people who march each year and to savor the variety of their celebrations. There's no better way to see our Bronx community.

The event usually features a wide variety of entertainment for all age groups. Past years' festivals included the performance of Merengue and Salsa bands, crafts exhibitions, and food typical of the Dominican Republic.

In addition to the parade, President Febles and many organizers each year provide the community with nearly two weeks of activities to commemorate the contributions of the Dominican community, its culture and history.

Mr. Speaker, it is with enthusiasm that I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Gran Parada Dominicana de El Bronx, Inc. and in wishing the Committee continued success.

TREVOR P. SCHMIDT WINS THE
VFW'S 1999 VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
BROADCAST
SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST**HON. BILL BARRETT**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to call my colleagues' attention to the following script written by my constituent, Trevor P. Schmidt, a senior at Chadron High School in Chadron, Nebraska. Trevor won the VFW's 1999 Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest for Nebraska.

*"MY SERVICE TO AMERICA"*1998-99 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP
COMPETITION

The other day my friend Shawn and I went out to lunch. I was driving so I said, "Where

would you like to eat today, Shawn?" He said he didn't care, so we went where I wanted to go. Once we got there, Shawn started to complain like you wouldn't believe, and I thought to myself, what right do you have to complain? I gave you a choice, and you deferred to me. In America today, the constitution and our fellow citizens are asking us, "Where do we want to go today?" Unfortunately, the majority of Americans are saying, "I don't care". However, if you read the news, the majority of people do care. They are just not motivated enough to do anything about it. Oh sure they like to complain once they see where the country has ended up, but complaining can't move a speck of dust and it isn't going to help our country. Democracy is based around participation, and it is only successful when used properly. Like a car's engine, America can run using only part of its cylinders, but in order for America to reach its highest potential, all parts must be working at the same time.

Democracy is a tool just waiting to be picked up, but like any other tool it is useless until someone puts it to work. Throughout time, it has been used by a plethora of individuals, and now it is my time and the time of my peers. It is time for us to accept the torch of America that is slowly being passed down. We cannot let the flame die, so we must hold it high and let it light the way for the world. For many of my peers, action in Democracy will begin as they cast their votes in this fall's election. While I'm not able to join others in voting at this election because of my age, I have taken my own road to ensure that the tool of Democracy does not sit idle. Since voting was not an option for me, I wanted to ensure that those who did have the right to vote were making use of it. I approached the county clerk and arranged it so that I could be their extension. Over a course of three days, I worked for them and registered over fifteen new high school voters. While this really isn't comparable with running for office, it was something I could do to help my country. This action was just another step in my maturation as a citizen of democracy.

I began my service years ago, when as a child I first began to read. At first I only read simple stories, but as the years passed, I began to read and hear a much grander tale; one of a nation that rose up around a noble theory, a nation that was to be ruled by the people. I learned of America. I thrived on this utopian story for many years, but once again as time passed the story got more complex. I learned of the mistakes America and its people had made, and I learned of the great people who struggled to rectify these mistakes. I have absorbed many people's opinions over the years, and now I have my own and I know that I can give them voice.

Langston Hughes once wrote, "I too sing America, I too am America." This is where I stand now and forever, I will sing my voice along with my fellow Americans and though my voice may be lost in the chorus at times, I will keep singing, keep supporting my nation. A person singing a solo is limited to his/her options, but a choir combines each individual's choices into a complex splendor. Choral music depends on each member singing his or her own distinctive part. Sometimes the chords clash, and sometimes the parts slide into near unison; always each part must be heard. So too with democracy, I must speak my opinion, but I also must hear and accept my fellow citizen's opinion and recognize that my nation will be nothing with just my part. One thing that is of key importance though is that I must know my part; therefore, my quest for knowledge must never end. I must also encourage those around me to speak their mind. Even though I may not like what I hear, it is an essential

part for the success of democracy. This is how I will serve my country. I will learn all that I can, I will take in others' opinions and learn from them, and then without reservation I will speak my mind and let my nation know how I feel. I too am America, and I am not about to let anyone forget.

REPORT FROM FLOYD COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. McINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committee Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana have not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes".

I recognized this genuine Hoosier Hero in Floyd County, Indiana at a Lincoln Day dinner speech. He's Kevin Boehnlein, who is a local director here for junior achievement and whose motto is "Looking out for the future of the community". By working tirelessly for his community, Kevin epitomizes a "Hoosier Hero".

Kevin may be young but he has a giant's heart and he cares deeply about his community. Kevin is in the Jeffersonville rotary club, and has helped build homes for the needy as a member of Habitat for Humanity. He is also very active in his church. Kevin and his wife Kristen serve as a leadership team at Oak Park Baptist Church. They serve as counselors to young couples to help them maintain a strong love and faith.

Kevin's work has given so many people, the most precious gift, hope. He doesn't do it for the pay, which is zilch; he does it for the smiles and laughter. You are a true hero in my book doing good work for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Kevin Boehnlein deserves the gratitude of the county, state, and nation, and I thank him here today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

HUMANITARIAN AWARDS

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to recognize the organizers and honorees of the 1st Annual Tan Chong Padula Humanitarian Awards. The awards night will be held on May 8, 1999, at the Garden Grove Community Center in Garden Grove, CA—an endeavor to recognize and honor individuals of Chamorro descent for volunteerism and service to the community. Proceeds from this event will fund the Tan

Chong Padula Scholarship. The first such award is scheduled to be presented in the year 2000.

The idea was first proposed by Lola Sablan-Santos, the executive director of the Guam Communications Network. Contrived with the full support of the Padula/Roberto family, the annual event is a celebration of the life and accomplishments of the late Connie "Tan Chong" Padula. Tan Chong was born on May 8, 1917, on the island of Guam. She moved to the State of California and became a long-time resident of Orange County, maintaining a home in Santa Ana from 1968 until 1992.

Her civic-mindedness, in addition to her kindness, generosity, and compassion, earned her a very respected niche in her community. Never one to keep to herself, Tan Chong volunteered her services to a host of civic activities ranging from church fundraisers to the manning of polling stations during elections. As one of the founders of the Guamanian Society of Orange County, she spearheaded community activities which were almost always held at the Garden Grove Community Center. She was widely known for her great support to Chamorro community organizations throughout the State of California and for her willingness to be of assistance to those in need. Sadly, she passed away in Orange County on June 19, 1992.

This year's event will be held on the anniversary of her 82nd birthday. All honorees will receive a medallion especially crafted for this annual event by Chamorro artist Ron Castro on Guam and the top award will be presented to the individual chosen as "Humanitarian of the Year."

This year's awardees in the "Adult" category are George Afleje, Maria "Kitalang" Borja, Heidi Chargualaf, Carmen Cruz, Pacing Cruz, Perci Flores, Maria Laguana, Joaquin Naputi, Ann Pangelinan, Joe Pangelinan, Celia Perez, Suzanne Robert, Juana Sanchez, Juanita "Nita" Santos, Ernie Tajalle, and Maria Tajalle. In the "Youth" category, Michael Maguadog, Sarah Mesa, Stefanie Mesa, Bryanna "Berry" Quenga, Nikki Quenga, Michael Van Langeveld, and Tara Van Meter were selected. The honor of being chosen as the first recipient of the Tan Chong Padula Humanitarian of the Year Award goes to Juana Sanchez.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I congratulate the organizers, honorees, and most of all, the Humanitarian of the Year awardee of the 1st Annual Tan Chong Padula Humanitarian Awards. Miles away from their home island of Guam, these folks managed to combine their resources in order to benefit the community in a manner that best represents our island culture. Keep up the good work! Si Yu'os Ma'ase'.

ORGAN DONATION

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently, we celebrated National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week and today I recognize the medical advances that have made organ transplantation a viable treatment option. Thanks to those who have given the gift of

life, more than 20,000 individuals received an organ transplant in 1996.

However, each year, the number of organs donated in the United States falls tragically short of the need. Sadly, more than 55,000 people are on the national organ transplant waiting list and about 10 will die each day as the waiting lists continue to grow.

Organ donation is increasing, but not fast enough to come close to meeting the need. In recent years, progress has been made in creating awareness of the need for organ donation. Most Americans indicate they support organ donation. Nonetheless, only about 50 percent of families asked to donate a loved one's organs agree to do so. Moreover, thousands of opportunities to donate are missed each year, either because families do not know what their loved ones wanted, or because potential donors are not identified for organ procurement organizations and their families are never asked.

To address these barriers to donation, government and private sector partnerships must be focused on * * *

* * * that we from government and the private sector. But most importantly, we need volunteers willing to share the gift of life. To achieve this goal, there must be an emphasis on increasing consent to donation and referrals to organ procurement organizations.

However, we must also ensure that our social and work environments are amenable to persons serving as donors. That is why I urge support of my legislation H.R. 457, the Organ Donor Leave Act, which would provide federal employees an additional 7 days to serve as a bone-marrow donor, and 30 days to serve as an organ donor.

Passage of this measure would stand as a model for private employees to amend their personnel policies to grant additional paid leave to living donors who give bone marrow, a kidney, or other organs.

Without donors, transplant surgeons cannot save even one life. With just one donor, they can save and improve as many as 50 lives. I believe that we must all pledge to join the national community of organ and tissue sharing by closing the gap between donated organs and tissue and the people who need them.

With this commitment, we pave the way for our nation to be able to answer the hopes and needs of those who now wait too long for a second chance at life.

I urge support of H.R. 457 and challenge all Americans to say "yes" to organ and tissue donation.

H.R. 1660, PUBLIC SCHOOL MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1999

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, along with many of my colleagues, I am introducing legislation, entitled the Public School Modernization Act of 1999, which consists of two education tax incentives that are contained in the President's budget recommendations for fiscal year 2000. I am very pleased that 88 Members have joined me as cosponsors of this needed legislation. I cannot imagine a better way to honor our teachers on "Teacher

Appreciation Day" than to work toward modernized schools, smaller classes, and other educational improvements in our public schools.

I will continue to work with the Administration to introduce the President's domestic initiatives that are within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. I also will continue to urge consideration by the Congress of these important proposals.

The most important challenge facing this country today is the need to improve our educational system. Expanding educational opportunities is crucial to our country's social and economic well being.

I have a personal interest in improving the quality of education for all students. Through the GI bill, this country made an investment in my education that provided me with a needed second chance after the Korean War. I believe that we must give all public school children a second chance so that they can make a positive contribution to society by making the most of their abilities through educational opportunities.

I am very excited that the President emphasize education in his State of the Union address and that his budget recommendations contain a comprehensive program to improve our public school system. The bill that we are introducing today contains two important tax provisions that will help modernize our public schools, reduce class sizes, and expand education-based training opportunities for students most in need.

I recognize that these tax provisions alone are not the total answer to our country's need to improve our educational system. Therefore, I also am a strong supporter of the other education improvements included in the President's budget.

Many children today are attending school in trailers or in dilapidated school buildings. We cannot expect learning to occur in those environments. Other students are forced into huge classes, making it difficult for students to learn and difficult for teachers to help students on an individual basis. Using tax credits, this bill would provide approximately \$24 billion in interest-free funds for school modernization projects. This bill is a meaningful first step in addressing the problem of crowded and dilapidated school facilities.

Recent events have underscored the need for increased school safety measures in many public schools. While these are by no means the only answers, reducing class size and providing safe and modern schools will help children get off to the right start and will help teachers more easily recognize and serve those students who may need special attention. In order for our children to learn, they must not be afraid to attend school. Safe schools are a necessity—and a priority. In addition to smaller classes, this legislation will provide the means for school districts to modernize other safety and educational features in the public schools.

We must also do more to provide education and training opportunities for students who do not go on to college. We have existing pro-

grams, like the empowerment zone legislation, that provide targeted incentives to encourage economic development in depressed urban and rural areas. While these incentives are important, employers in the targeted areas assert that they are unable to hire qualified individuals to work in the jobs created by the investment programs.

The bill speaks to this problem by extending and enhancing the education zone proposal that was enacted on a limited basis in the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act. This program is designed to create working partnerships between public and private entities to improve education and training opportunities for students in high poverty rural and urban areas.

Some have argued that the Federal government should have no role in assisting the public school system at the K through 12 level. I disagree strongly. The federal government historically has provided financial resources to the public school system. It has done so in part by providing tax-exempt bond financing that enables State and local governments to fund capital needs through low-interest loans. The bill that we are introducing today, in many respects, is very similar to tax-exempt bond financing. This bill does not require any additional layers of bureaucracy at the Federal or State level. It provides special tax benefits to holders of certain State and local education bonds. The procedures used to determine whether bonds are eligible for those special benefits are substantially the same as the procedures applicable currently in determining whether a State or local bond is eligible for tax-exempt bond financing.

I also want to be very clear that this bill supports our public school system. I believe that improving our public school system should be our highest priority. Approximately 90 percent of the students attending kindergarten through grade 12 attend public schools. If we can find the resources to provide additional tax incentives, those incentives should be focused on improving the public school system that serves such a large segment of our student population. I have and will continue to oppose legislation, such as the so-called "Coverdell" legislation, that diverts scarce resources away from our public school system.

The Republicans are promoting a change in the tax-exempt bond arbitrage rules which they say is a meaningful response to the problem of dilapidated and crowded school buildings. Under current law, a school district issuing construction bonds can invest the bond proceeds temporarily in higher-yielding investments and retain the arbitrage profits if the bond proceeds are used for school construction within two years. The Republican arbitrage proposal would extend the period during which those arbitrage profits could be earned from two to four years. The Republican proposal does not benefit those districts with immediate needs to renovate and construct schools. It benefits only districts that can delay completion of school construction for more than 2 years. It is inadequate at best. At worst, it may increase costs for those districts most in need because more bonds could be issued earlier.

Today's bill includes a provision that would extend the Davis-Bacon requirements to construction funded under the new program. This provision is consistent with the policy that Federally-subsidized construction projects should pay prevailing wage rates. The bill also includes provisions designed to ensure that local workers and contractors are able to participate in the construction projects.

Amazingly, while the concept of investing in human capital goes unchallenged in debate, elected leaders are still spending more of our nation's limited budget resources on back-end, punitive programs like law enforcement and prisons, rather than front-end investments like education and training that can really pay off in increased workforce productivity.

Unfortunately, these skewed priorities are present at the local level, too. New York City spends \$84,000 per year to keep a young man in Riker's Island Prison, yet only \$7,000 each year to educate a child in Harlem.

In addition, improving opportunities in education is a vital link in broader U.S. economic policy, including U.S. trade policy. Ensuring that our education system is strong, and that our children's education prepares them to take advantage of the economic opportunities our society has to offer, is essential to ensuring that the benefits of trade and trade agreements extend more deeply and fully throughout our society.

We must change our priorities. Let's invest in the future of this country through our children. Let's bring the same zeal to encouraging and educating our children that we now apply to punishment and incarceration.

The following is a brief description of the provisions contained in our bill. They would cost approximately \$3.3 billion over the first 5 years.

EDUCATION ZONE PROVISIONS

A. Qualified Zone Academy Bonds

Section 226 of the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act provides a source of capital at no or nominal interest for costs incurred by certain public schools in connection with the establishment of special academic programs from kindergarten through secondary schools. To be eligible to participate in the program, the public school must be located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community or at least 35 percent of the students at the school must be eligible for free or reduced-cost lunches under the Federal school lunch program. In addition the school must enter into a partnership with one or more nongovernmental entities.

The provision provides the interest-free capital by permitting the schools to issue special bonds called "Qualified Zone Academy Bonds." Interest on those bonds will in effect be paid by the Federal government through a tax credit to the holder.

The bill would increase the caps on the amount of bonds that can be issued under the program as shown in the following table. The bill would also permit the bonds to be used for new construction.

Year	Current law	Additions under bill	Total issuance cap
1998	\$400 million	.....	\$400 million
1999	\$400 million	.....	\$400 million
2000 .....	.....	\$1 billion	\$1.0 billion
2001 .....	.....	\$1.4 billion	\$1.4 billion

The bill would make several technical modifications to the 1997 legislation. It would repeal the provision that restricts ownership of qualified zone academy bonds to financial institutions, it would change the formula used in determining the credit rate, it would provide for quarterly allowances of the credit to coincide with estimated tax payment dates and permit credit stripping in order to improve the marketability of the bonds, it would require a maximum maturity of 15 years, rather than a maximum maturity determined under a formula, it would change the formula for allocating the national limit to make it consistent with the formula used in allocating the limit on qualified school construction bonds, and it would provide an indefinite carryover of any unused credit.

B. SPECIALIZED TRAINING CENTERS

The bill also includes a provision designed to encourage corporate contributions to specialized training centers located in empowerment zones or enterprise communities. A specialized training center is a public school (or special program within a public school) with an academic program designed in partnership with the corporation making the contribution. There is a limit of \$8 million per empowerment zone and \$2 million per enterprise community on the amount of contributions eligible for the new credit. The limit would be allocated among contributors by the local official responsible for the economic development program in the zone or community.

QUALIFIED SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BONDS

The bill would also permit State and local governments to issue qualified school construction bonds to fund the construction or rehabilitation of public schools. Interest on qualified school construction bonds would in effect be paid by the Federal government through an annual tax credit. The credit would be provided in the same manner as the credit for qualified zone academy bonds.

Under the bill, a total of \$11 billion of qualified school construction bonds could be issued in 2000 and in 2001. Half of the annual cap would be allocated among the States on the basis of their population of low-income children, weighted the State's expenditures per pupil for education (the Title I basic grant formula). The other half of the annual cap would be allocated among the hundred school districts with the highest number of low-income children and that allocation would be based on each district's Title I share. Before making the allocations described above, \$200 million in 2000 and 2001 would be reserved for allocation by the Secretary of the Interior for schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The following chart shows the aggregate amount of qualified school construction bonds and qualified zone academy bonds that could be issued in each State under the bill. The total includes amounts allocated to large school districts in the State. An additional \$750 million is reserved for allocations to other school districts not in the largest 100 districts.

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>State</i>	<i>Estimate Allocation</i>
Alabama	\$373,179
Alaska	45,552
Arizona	321,189
Arkansas	191,361
California	3,029,203
Colorado	203,299
Connecticut	195,615
Delaware	46,746
District of Columbia	113,625
Florida	1,337,671
Georgia	606,081
Hawaii	49,685
Idaho	55,825
Illinois	1,125,357
Indiana	326,773
Iowa	135,205
Kansas	154,208
Kentucky	344,582
Louisiana	596,956
Maine	76,808
Maryland	351,517
Massachusetts	402,027
Michigan	1,001,250
Minnesota	266,123
Mississippi	327,445
Missouri	386,832
Montana	62,924
Nebraska	82,857
Nevada	90,274
New Hampshire	44,910
New Jersey	526,789
New Mexico	185,062
New York	2,750,541
North Carolina	390,043
North Dakota	46,746
Ohio	948,239
Oklahoma	270,223
Oregon	191,113
Pennsylvania	1,007,919
Puerto Rico	636,673
Rhode Island	81,320
South Carolina	261,777
South Dakota	47,922
Tennessee	396,843
Texas	2,149,680
Utah	84,796
Vermont	43,847
Virginia	317,458
Washington	285,098
West Virginia	177,753
Wisconsin	418,781
Wyoming	43,236

DAVIS-BACON REQUIREMENTS

The bill includes a provision that would extend the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements to construction funded under the new program. In order to ensure the marketability of the tax-subsidized financing, the Davis-Bacon requirements would be enforced by the Department of Labor and not through disallowance of tax benefits.

The bill also requires governments participating in the new program to give priority in awarding contracts to contractors with local workforces and to require a priority for local workers for new hires. The bill contains modifications to the Workforce Investment Act to ensure the availability of skilled local workers for the construction.

REGARDING THE STATE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking my colleague Mr. BERRY for gathering us here to talk about the state of agri-

culture and the dire need for quick action on the Supplemental Appropriations measure. There is perhaps no more timely or pressing issue facing our nation's farmers and the legislators who represent them in Washington, and I am grateful to have the opportunity to participate in this discussion.

The importance of agriculture to the families and economy of Illinois' 19th District cannot be overstated, and I am proud to serve on the Agriculture Committee, where I look forward to helping to shape our nation's agriculture policy. Every one of the communities I represent is deeply impacted when agriculture experiences tough times, and these are some of the toughest in recent memory.

The pork industry is still reeling from a crisis, and prices are low for other commodities that are critical to my district, such as corn and soybeans. The Natural Resource Conservation Service in Illinois and many other states is facing a major budget shortfall that will likely necessitate office closures or furloughs and has already resulted in the suspension of CRP technical assistance services that countless farmers depend upon. Farmers are experiencing undue delays in receiving disaster assistance and other USDA payments, and Farm Service Agency offices throughout the country are understaffed and overworked.

I urge my colleagues to recognize the urgency of this situation and hope we can work together to find both short- and long-term solutions to the problems that plague our agriculture community. It seems clear to me, in fact, that one short-term solution has already been found, in the form of a supplemental appropriations bill that includes \$152 million for USDA. This money will allow the Department to increase loan capacity by more than \$1 billion at a time when conditions in the agriculture economy have increased demand for USDA's farm loan programs by 400%. The funding will also provide desperately-needed temporary staffing assistance for FSA offices.

Unfortunately, it has been two months since the President submitted his supplemental spending request, and over a month since both houses passed their bills. Farmers are already in the fields planting crops and USDA is receiving 150 applications for loan assistance every day. Meanwhile, conferees have only this week been appointed to begin crafting a final supplemental measure, and there is no indication that this risk is being undertaken with the urgency it requires. We simply must pass this legislation now. America's farmers are counting on their representatives in Congress. We cannot let them down during this time of crisis.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. BERRY for demonstrating his commitment to American agriculture and urging us to speak out on this important issue.

THE SMART IDEA ACT OF 1999

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation that makes the point that Congress doesn't need to pit the needs of disabled children against the needs of non-disabled children in meeting our commitments

with IDEA—the individuals with Disabilities Education Act. There are other alternatives available. As is often the case, Mr. Speaker, this Republican-controlled House lacks imagination when confronting important issues.

It is ironic that on National Teacher's Day we are pitting disabled children against their non-disabled classmates. Instead of depriving our schools of important funds from other federal education programs, as the Republicans suggest, I propose that we use an existing federal program to meet the obligations of IDEA. I think the Medicaid program is ideal for this approach.

The concept of my legislation is simple: after any school district has spent \$3,500 on a student who is eligible for IDEA funds, the school district can receive full federal funding from the Medicaid program for additional required services mandated under IDEA.

The idea behind IDEA was that children who are disabled must receive the assistance they need to achieve their academic potential. That's the right thing for those children and their families. It's also the right thing for America—so that every individual has the maximum chance to be a contributor.

But who pays has been a problem for many years. Especially problematic for cash-strapped schools are situations where extraordinary expenses are required for a severely disabled child. These expenses can "bust the budget" and pit the parents of disabled children against the parents of non-disabled children. Because of the high costs of providing special assistance to the disabled, it is believed that some school districts tend to overlook findings that assistance is needed. That is counter-productive to the goal of helping disabled children succeed in school. But it's hard to blame the schools. The necessary funding has never been provided by the state or federal governments for this great IDEA.

The use of Medicaid to fund IDEA solves most of these problems. Since the Federal government funds 50% of Medicaid, shifting extraordinary expenses to the Medicaid program would ensure that the Federal government does its part. Because the rest of Medicaid funding comes from the states, the use of Medicaid also would ensure that states do their fair share and don't shirk their obligations to local schools. Adoption of this proposal would remove the disincentive now in place for schools to avoid providing help to disabled children. Additionally, it would remove the animosity that can develop between the parents of disabled and non-disabled children for scarce resources.

I think this change makes a lot of sense and hope that a bipartisan majority can put solutions ahead of politics and pursue this plan. Let's not allow a lack of imagination and compassion to short-change all our kids and schools.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF LATON

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the community of Laton on celebrating their 100 year anniversary.

In 1902, Lewelyn A. Nares and Charles A. Laton acquired land near Kingsburg known as "The Laguna De Tache". Nares and Laton transferred title of their holdings to "Laguna Lands Limited" and Charles A. Laton soon disappeared from the local scene. Years later, a man named T.J. Saunders, an Iowa native, brought a group of businessmen to the area forming the nucleus for the city of Laton.

Laton has a rich history of community service. That tradition is exemplified by the strong ongoing commitment of the Volunteer Fire Department, the Lyon's Club, and other local organizations. In addition to providing a range of public services, each year the Laton community comes together for the Building Our Neighborhoods Drug Free (BOND) festival, which brings families together to celebrate Laton's drug-free environment. Community programs, including the BOND festival have made Laton one of the Central Valley's best places to raise a family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the city of Laton in celebrating their 100th year as a successful and prosperous community.

HONORING THE JACK C. HAYS HIGH SCHOOL REBEL BAND

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the Jack C. Hays High School Rebel Band of Austin, Texas, recently earned the distinct honor of being selected for the 1999 Sudley "Flag of Honor" award from the John Philip Sousa Foundation. This award is the highest recognition of excellence in concert performance that a high school band can receive. During the 17 years the award has been in existence, only 39 bands from the entire United States and Canada have been selected for the Flag of Honor. Conductor Gerald Babbitt and his Rebel band deserve our praise and recognition on the occasion of receiving this prestigious award.

The John Philip Sousa Foundation designed this award to identify and recognize high school concert band programs of very special excellence at the international level. To be eligible for nomination, a band must have maintained excellence over a period of many years in several areas including concert, marching, small ensemble and soloists. The director must have been the conductor of the band for at least the previous seven consecutive years including the year of the award.

Each recipient receives a four-by-six foot "Flag of Honor" which becomes the property of the band. The flag is designed in red, white and blue and bears the logo of the John Philip Sousa Foundation. The conductor receives a personal plaque and each student in the band receives a personalized diploma.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to have such an outstanding high school band in the 14th Congressional District. I am delighted to extend my hearty congratulations to them. Their hard work and dedication is an inspiration to us all.

REPORT FROM WHITLEY COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committed Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana have not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes".

I recognized this genuine Hoosier Hero in Whitley County, Indiana at a Lincoln Day dinner speech. She is Genny Walter-Thomson, whose devotion to her community has been unflinching. She has worked for decades to improve the lives of the mentally ill. By working tirelessly on behalf of the less fortunate, Genny epitomizes a Hoosier Hero.

Genny's special love is for children. She has worked hard to build the new YMCA so the youth of this community can direct their energies in a positive direction. She also serves on the Welfare-to-Work board to help people with the transition from dependence to dignity.

Genny's work has given many people the most precious gift possible, hope. She doesn't help people for the pay, which is zilch, she does it for the smiles and laughter. You are a true hero in my book, doing good works for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Genny Walter-Thomson deserves the gratitude of the country, state, and nation, and I thank her here today on the floor of the House of the Representatives.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 29, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House of the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1480) to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes:

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 1480, a bill to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

Section 326 of the legislation, which addresses the modification of a project on the West Bank of the Mississippi River for flood control and storm damage reduction, contains

language which clarifies the application of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, commonly known as "Superfund," to the project. As you know, the Superfund statute is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce, and this provision falls within that jurisdiction.

However, I have no objection to the inclusion of this provision. I recently sent Chairman SHUSTER a letter indicating that I would not seek a sequential referral of the bill, and ask unanimous consent that the letter appear in the RECORD at this point.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, April 27, 1999.

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR BUD: I am writing with regard to H.R. 1480, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes. Section 326 of the legislation, modifying the project for flood control and storm damage reduction, West Bank of the Mississippi River (East of Harvey Canal), Louisiana, contains provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. Specifically paragraph (a)(1) clarifies the application of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) to the project.

Because of the importance of this legislation, I recognize your desire to bring it before the House in an expeditious manner. I will not exercise the Committee's right to a sequential referral. By agreeing to waive its consideration of the bill, however, the Commerce Committee does not waive its jurisdiction over H.R. 1480. In addition, the Commerce Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Commerce Committee for conferees on H.R. 1480 or similar legislation.

I request that you include this letter as part of the Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters. I remain,

Sincerely,

TOM BLILEY,
Chairman.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE OLIVER OCASEK

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor Oliver Ocasek—one of Ohio's most distinguished citizens. On May 20, Oliver Ocasek will receive the YMCA of the USA's Volunteerism Award—the YMCA's highest honor. The YMCA is honoring Ocasek for his more than 50 years of service to youth organizations. We rise today, not only to recognize his deserved selection for this award, but to recognize a lifetime of service to the people of Ohio.

Sen. Ocasek's devotion to education extends well beyond his volunteerism with the YMCA. He co-founded the Ohio Hi-Y Youth in Government Model Legislature program with Governor C. William O'Neill in 1952 and supervised it throughout his service on the Ohio-West Virginia Board of the YMCA. He has served on the greater Akron area boards of Goodwill Industries, Shelter Care, and the Salvation Army. He also has been a professional educator in a wide variety of capacities: a teacher, a principal, a school superintendent, and a professor at both the University of Akron and Kent State University. He was instrumental in bringing together our regional institutions of higher learning to create the Northeastern Ohio Universities' College of Medicine. He capped his educational service with three terms on Ohio's State Board of Education.

This breadth of service to youth is impressive by itself. But alone, it does not capture Oliver Ocasek's contribution to the people of Ohio. Oliver Ocasek was one of the most influential legislators in the Statehouse, where he served in the Senate for 28 years from 1958 to 1986. In the 1970's, he became the first Senate President elected by his peers due to a change in the Ohio Constitution. Along with Republican Governor James Rhodes and Democratic House Speaker Vernal Riffe, Sen. Ocasek made many of the decisions to keep state government moving forward. He was an expert on Ohio's complex school funding system and used his knowledge, experience, and position to benefit local students. His enormous influence came from his savvy and from the hard, tedious work of studying, debating, refining, and reaching decisions on difficult and often contentious state issues.

He is astute, well-steeped in history, a gifted orator and a man of heart-felt compassion. Oliver Ocasek's larger-than-life ambitions drove him hard in politics and in civic life in general, not in search of personal gain and glory, but in order to use his talents and positions to care for the least of his brothers and sisters. Last year in the *Akron Beacon Journal*, Sen. Ocasek expressed his philosophy: "Nothing breaks my heart more than for a child to not have parents who care or to not have a chance for a good education. That's been my commitment—my life—to provide a good education for all children." His leadership has inspired tens of thousands of young people touched by his commitment to education and to the YMCA youth programs over the last half-century.

Today, many people disparage public service and doubt that one person can make a difference. Oliver Ocasek would profoundly disagree. And more importantly, his efforts and their recognition by the YMCA are the evidence to the contrary. His service to the people—and particularly the youth—of Ohio shows that, with hard work and commitment, one person can make a difference. And we are grateful for the difference that he has made.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALEXANDER MACOMB CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize the achievements of a very special organization. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Alexander Macomb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as they gather for their Centennial Celebration.

In June of 1899, 12 women congregated in the home of Mrs. Helen Smart Skinner to organize the Mount Clemens chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Though their membership has grown and changed, their goals have remained the same: to dedicate their time and talents to serving God, home and country. During the early years they assisted the military by sending supplies to soldiers. Today, they continue to support the veterans at the Detroit V.A. Hospital. The chapter began marking graves of soldiers from the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812. In 1986, they assumed responsibility for the Cannon Cemetery and continue to mark graves when they are located. The chapter has erected many memorials to honor our fallen soldiers throughout the country. The Daughters of the American Revolution are dedicated to service through their membership.

During the past 100 years, members of the D.A.R. have contributed their time and resources to the betterment of society. They have generously donated flags to schools, scouts, public parks and most recently to the new Mount Clemens Court Building. The chapter has supported many schools by donating books over the years as well as supporting their National Library. I would like to thank all of the members, past and present, who have worked diligently to foster true patriotism in the Macomb County community.

The members of the Macomb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are dedicated to the preservation of patriotic principles and securing the blessings of liberty for mankind. Please join me in offering congratulations as they celebrate 100 years of service to God, home and country.

HONORING THE BOROUGH OF NORTH YORK ON ITS 100TH ANNI- VERSARY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Borough of North York on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary Celebration. I am pleased and proud to bring the history of this fine borough to the attention of my colleagues.

The general outlines for the borough began in 1888 with the purchase of 63 acres of ground by Jacob Mayer, a leading cigar maker. At that time, North York was known as Mayersville. On April 17, 1889, the Borough of

North York was incorporated, encompassing about 146 acres of land. The first official council meeting was held on May 12, 1899.

Today, the population of the Borough of North York is 1689. It is a thriving community and home to many outstanding businesses.

I send my sincere best wishes as the Borough of North York celebrates this milestone in its history. I am proud to represent such a fine place and look forward to watching it grow as we enter the new millennium.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR LADY
OF LOURDES ACADEMY MIAMI,
FLORIDA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize an outstanding group of girls from Our Lady of Lourdes Academy who won third place at this year's national We the People competition.

Sacrificing their weekends, evenings, and spending countless of hours in preparing diligently for the state and local tournaments which they won, 17 students of Our Lady of Lourdes Academy proudly represented Miami and the state of Florida this year in yesterday's national competition on the Constitution.

I ask my Congressional colleagues to join me in paying tribute to devoted teacher Rosie Heffernan and to the following 17 young girls who made evidence their pride in our country's heritage and demonstrated their vast knowledge of the United States' history and of current events: Deerack Ascencio, Deanna Barkett, Melissa Camero, Carly Celmer, Catherine Cone, Jessica Fernandez, Tanya Garcia, Diana Kates, Ingrid Laos, Vivian Lasaga, Claudia MacMaster, Tanya Nelson, Sonya Nelson, Tatiana Perez, Flavia Romero, Melissa Sanchez, and Kristina Velez.

REPORT FROM WAYNE COUNTY

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my "Report from Indiana" where I honor distinguished Hoosiers who are actively engaged in their communities helping others.

Mr. Speaker, it has always been my strong belief that individuals and communities can do a better job of caring for those who need help in our society than the federal government. The wonderfully kind and committed Hoosiers who I have met traveling around Indiana have not changed my view.

Ruthie and I have met hundreds of individuals who are committed to making our communities a better place in which to live and raise our children—we call them "Hoosier Heroes."

I recognized this genuine Hoosier Hero in Wayne County at a Lincoln Day dinner speech. She is Violet Backmeyer, whose commitment and service to the needy has been just as strong and successful. By working tirelessly on behalf of the less fortunate, Violet epitomizes a Hoosier Hero.

For the past 15 years, Violet has served as a Wayne Township Trustee. She has given invaluable service to the Salvation Army and various food pantries both providing aid to the desperately poor.

Violet's work has given so many people the most precious gift possible, hope. She doesn't do it for the pay, which is zilch, she does it for the smiles and laughter. You are a true hero in my book, doing good works for others with no other motive than Christian charity.

Violet Backmeyer deserves the gratitude of her country, state, and nation, and I thank her here today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA RESOLUTION TO
HONOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a Resolution from the California State Assembly, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 15 relative to Filipino World War II veterans:

Whereas, The Philippine Islands, as a result of the Spanish-American War, were a possession of the United States between 1898 and 1946; and

Whereas, In 1934, the Philippine Independence Act (P.L. 73-127) set a 10-year timetable for the eventual independence of the Philippines and in the interim established a government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with certain powers over its own internal affairs; and

Whereas, The granting of full independence ultimately was delayed for two years until 1946 because of the Japanese occupation of the islands from 1942 to 1945; and

Whereas, Between 1934 and the final independence of the Philippine Islands in 1946, the United States retained certain sovereign powers over the Philippines, including the right, upon order of the President of the United States, to call into the service of the United States Armed Forces all military forces organized by the Commonwealth government; and

Whereas, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by Executive order of July 26, 1941, brought the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Armed Forces of the Far East under the command of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur; and

Whereas, Under the Executive Order of July 26, 1941, Filipinos were entitled to full veterans benefits; and

Whereas, Approximately 200,000 Filipino soldiers, driven by a sense of honor and dignity, battled under the United States Command after 1941 to preserve our liberty; and

Whereas, There are four groups of Filipino nationals who are entitled to all or some of the benefits to which United States veterans are entitled. These are:

(1) Filipinos who served in the regular components of the United States Armed Forces.

(2) Regular Philippine Scouts, called "Old Scouts," who enlisted in Filipino-manned units of the United States Army prior to October 6, 1945. Prior to World War II, these troops assisted in the maintenance of domestic order in the Philippines and served as a combat-ready force to defend the islands against foreign invasion, and during the war, they participated in the defense and retaking of the islands from Japanese occupation.

(3) Special Philippine Scouts, called "New Scouts," who enlisted in the United States Armed Forces between October 6, 1945, and June 30, 1947, primarily to perform occupation duty in the Pacific following World War II.

(4) Members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army who on July 26, 1941, were called into the service of the United States Armed Forces. This group includes organized guerrilla resistance units that were recognized by the United States Army; and

Whereas, The first two groups, Filipinos who served in the regular components of the United States Armed Forces and Old Scouts, are considered United States veterans and are generally entitled to the full range of United States veterans benefits; and

Whereas, The other two groups, New Scouts and members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, are eligible for certain veterans benefits, some of which are lower than full veterans benefits; and

Whereas, United States veterans medical benefits for the four groups of Filipino veterans vary depending upon whether the person resides in the United States or the Philippines; and

Whereas, The eligibility of Old Scouts for benefits based on military service in the United States Armed Forces has long been established; and

Whereas, The federal Department of Veterans Affairs operates a comprehensive program of veterans benefits in the present government of the Republic of the Philippines, including the operation of a federal Department of Veterans Affairs office in Manila; and

Whereas, The federal Department of Veterans Affairs does not operate a program of this type in any other country; and

Whereas, The program in the Philippines evolved because the Philippine Islands were a United States possession during the period 1898-1946, and many Filipinos have served in the United States Armed Forces, and because the preindependence Philippine Commonwealth Army was called into the service of the United States Armed Forces During World War II (1941-1945); and

Whereas, Our nation has failed to meet the promises made to those Filipino soldiers who fought as American soldiers during World War II; and

Whereas, The Congress passed legislation in 1946 limiting and precluding Filipino veterans that fought in the service of the United States during World War II from receiving most veterans benefits that were available to them before 1946; and

Whereas, Many Filipino veterans have been unfairly treated by the classification of their service as not being service rendered in the United States Armed Forces for purposes of benefits from the federal Department of Veterans Affairs; and

Whereas, All other nationals who served in the United States Armed Forces have been recognized and granted full rights and benefits, but the Filipinos, as American nationals at the time of service, were and still are denied recognition and singled out for exclusion, and this treatment is unfair and discriminatory; and

Whereas, On October 20, 1996, President Clinton issued a proclamation honoring the nearly 100,000 Filipino veterans of World War II, soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, who fought as a component of the United States Armed Forces alongside allied forces for four long years to defend and reclaim the Philippine Islands, and thousands more who joined the United States Armed Forces after the war; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully

memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States during the First Session of the 106th Congress to take action necessary to honor our country's moral obligation to provide these Filipino veterans with the military benefits that they deserve, including, but not limited to, holding related hearings, and acting favorably on legislation pertaining to granting full veterans benefits to Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO THE CHICKASAW TRAIL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMPACT

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as we move into the 21st Century, there is a need in our rural communities to find new revenue sources to keep up with the constant changes of our high-tech and booming business community.

This scenario rings true in many areas of rural Tennessee. Several of the counties within the seventh-district are doing what they can to attract businesses to their communities to provide jobs and revenue to help their counties, cities, and towns grow in the new century.

That is what we have in front of us today. The Chickasaw Trail Economic Development Compact gives Congressional consent to an interstate compact between Tennessee and Mississippi that will promote interstate co-operation and economic development in an area straddling Fayette County, Tennessee and Marshall County, Mississippi.

Under the bill, the Chickasaw Compact would conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing an industrial park in this area. Should that study turn out to be favorable, the states would then negotiate a new compact implementing the details needed to establish a 4,000 to 5,000 acre industrial park. This location is adjacent to metro Memphis, which is shot of available land for future industrial growth, and it is hoped that the development would attract sophisticated high technology industries to the area.

The compact has already established a board of directors representing the two states, the two counties and the private sector. Financial support from local, state and federal sources have allowed the project to proceed with an initial feasibility study.

COMMEMORATE THE PASSING OF ROBERT LAWRENCE RUMSEY

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on this sad occasion to commemorate someone very dear to me, my father-in-law, Robert Lawrence Rumsey.

Robert passed away peacefully in his sleep at the age of 85 on January 28, 1999 at his home in Glendora, California. He is survived by his wife of 64 years, Evelyn Rumsey; his sister Dorothy Lawrence; his three daughters and two sons-in-law, Charles and Judy Nichols of Huntington Beach; Loretta Rojas of Pomona; my wife, Cathy, and me.

He will be deeply missed by his seven grandchildren, six great-grandchildren, and one great great-grandchild.

Robert was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1913 to Silas and Nellie Rumsey. When he was five years old, he moved to Los Angeles, California. In 1930, Robert graduated from Manual Arts High School and soon thereafter moved to Detroit, Michigan where he met his beautiful wife Evelyn. The two were married on August 21, 1934. Robert then attended the Ford Motor Company Trade School and graduated with honors. He proceeded to become a master Tool and Die Maker and Mold Maker.

In 1941, Robert and Evelyn moved to Southern California and in 1947 began building their home in Glendora. For many years, Robert worked for United Engravers in Los Angeles.

Services were held on Monday, February 1, 1999 at Oakdale Memorial Park in Glendora, California.

You will be greatly missed.

COMMEMORATING THE CORNER- STONE CEREMONY FOR JOHN A. O'CONNELL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Cornerstone Ceremony for John A. O'Connell Technical High School in San Francisco.

In 1989 the Loma Prieta earthquake virtually destroyed the facilities at John A. O'Connell Technical High School, and forced them to relocate the school temporarily for a period of ten years. In the year 2000 the John A. O'Connell Technical High School will return to its former site and a new building structure in the Mission District of San Francisco. John A. O'Connell Technical High School will be the first San Francisco public school of the Millennium. Its curriculum will be revised to reflect the role of technology for today's classrooms and workplaces as its focus moves from a traditional trade school to a school emphasizing a curriculum that will embody a "school to career" principle.

On May 10, 1999, the Cornerstone Ceremony for John A. O'Connell Technical High School will be hosted by officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California. It is a true reflection of our diversity of interests to bring together so many organizations in support of public education. The Masons have a rich tradition of serving our communities, particularly education, and we are grateful for their support over these many years. The man whose name we honor today—John O'Connell—served the San Francisco community as its labor leader for almost half a century as a founder of the Teamsters Union and the San Francisco Labor Council.

Their extraordinary vision and commitment bring us once again to the doorsteps of a new center for education and learning in the Mission District.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Congress, let us join in celebrating our continued support for public education by commending the leaders and representatives of the San Francisco Mission District community, labor community, and Masonic Lodges and organizations and other individuals who have contributed to this historic occasion.

DALLAS COWBOYS OWNER JERRY JONES

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, many of us are aware of the contributions that Dallas Cowboys owner Jerry Jones has made to the sport of football. His focus on excellence in sportmanship and successful stewardship of the Dallas Cowboys will be forever cemented in the history of the game.

However, Mr. Jones has also made a significant contribution to the history of our country and the ideas of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, who drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jones along with his wife Gene, donated \$1 million to a Library of Congress program that is currently rebuilding Thomas Jefferson's personal book collection that was lost in a fire.

This gracious gift allows the Library of Congress to obtain lost copies of books destroyed in 1851. It will be a labor and financially intensive undertaking that will be helped by Mr. Jones's assistance.

Cicero once said that "to be ignorant of the past is to remain a child." Mr. Speaker, the donation by Mr. Jones will assure that we will be able to hold onto history and be less ignorant of it, while being wiser.

Thomas Jefferson was not only the drafter of the Declaration of Independence and U.S. President, he was also an enlightened thinker whose ideas helped us build this country and guide her through dark times. His ideas and thoughts were shaped and influenced by books.

It is appropriate that the gift from Mr. and Mrs. Jones will help restore Jefferson's rare books as he helped found the Library of Congress.

As this country still wrestles with issues of equality and freedom well into the 21st century, it is incumbent upon us to refer to the high-minded ideals of our Founding Fathers. The \$1 million donation to the Library of Congress will help this country locate those books and remind us of our collective vision and history.

On behalf of the residents of the 30th Congressional District and all Americans, I would like to thank Jerry and Gene Jones for their donation to the Library of Congress. For me, this also represents their service to our country, support of democratic ideas and persevering history.

THE DAIRY COMPACT—WHY WE
NEED IT**HON. AMO HOUGHTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of H.R. 1604, a bill which would allow New York State farmers to join the New England Dairy Compact. The compact is not a panacea for dairy problems, but it is a start.

There are those who argue against it—too restrictive, anti-competitive, will increase milk prices. Despite the nay-sayers, there are many reasons to support this compact, and I support it. There are cultural reasons, economic reasons, and an overriding consideration: our own farmers want it.

The current compact in New England was established about two years ago. It provides dairy farmers with a steady, predictable floor price for their milk. And that is important. Dairy farmers for the most part live so close to the line that mild gyrations in the price they receive can be lethal.

How would anyone like to run a business where the price of your product in one day can drop 40% and you have no control over it. Your product, your quality, your service is better than ever. Through non-economic sources beyond your control your whole business stands on the brink of destitution. 5,600 New York dairy farms went that route in the last ten years.

There are three groups opposed to this life-saving compact.

First, the large Midwestern producers who in effect control through government orders the floor price of liquid milk and cheese.

Second, the big city political powers who claim that a compact to stabilize prices will at the same time increase prices to the poor. This has been disproved over and over again.

Third, the middle men—those who handle, package and distribute the raw milk before it reaches retail consumers. While the farmer receives the same price for his milk on average as he did 20 years ago—this guy has jacked up the price to the consumer in this same period by 35%.

Everyone has a right to fight for his or her economic interests, but not using the government as an accomplice, and not at the expense of those who milk the cows and produce the basic product. Something is terribly wrong when downstream interests enrich only themselves and prey on the vulnerability of smaller family farms. These plus others hold in their hands the ability to drive an important part of our heritage as well as our food supply to the wall.

If government is for anything it is to protect those who can't protect themselves. This is why I, along with others, am fighting for a multi-state Dairy Compact.

The dairy business could soon be dominated by mega-farms whose only claimed advantage is an economy of scale. That's not sufficient reason to muscle out others of lesser size whose costs are similar, but whose deep pockets are not. If the federal government is going to be in the dairy business at all, it better try to serve the many, not the few.

Is a compact the answer to all the problems in our dairy industry? Of course not. But it will help preserve our family producers until a more permanent solution can evolve.

So, the way I see it, a compact benefits farmers and consumers. That's why I will fight for its passage.

HONORING CECILE HERSHON

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to recognize and honor the accomplishments of a truly remarkable woman. On May 5, members of the Flint, Michigan, Northern High School Alumni Association will gather to honor five Distinguished Fellows, members of their alumni community who have contributed to legacy and rich history of Northern High School, and of Flint. One Distinguished Fellow to be honored is the late Ms. Cecile Hershon.

Born in Lansing, Michigan in 1920, Cecile Hershon and her family eventually moved to Flint, where she graduated from Northern High School in 1938. In 1944, Cecile was recruited by the United States Army and began her long military career as a civilian clerk in Arlington, Virginia. From there she went on to become a part of the newly merged Army and Navy Signal Services, first known as the Armed Forces Security Agency as is currently what we know as the National Security Agency.

Cecile began to further her career with the National Security Agency, becoming adept at intelligence research, analysis, and reporting, and soon became an exceptional cryptographer. She later accepted an overseas position where she continued to perfect her skills, allowing her to function in a variety of supervisory and management positions. Throughout her career, which spanned an incomparable 42 years, Cecile received numerous honors and commendations, including one of the agency's highest honors, the National Meritorious Civilian Service Award in 1986. Cecile also became involved in WIN—Women in NSA, an organization dedicated to increasing personal growth and development among both men and women within the NSA. As a member of WIN, Cecile was honored with their President's Award on two separate occasions. She was also the first recipient of WIN's Dorothy T. Blum Award for excellence in personal and professional development.

In addition to being a model employee, Cecile was an ardent humanitarian as well. She was constantly found extending a helping hand to friends, colleagues, and sometimes mere acquaintances, sometimes at her own personal or professional expense, and with no thought of personal gain. Countless members of the NSA and the military attribute their success to Cecile's support and encouragement. There have been many accounts of people who were convinced by Cecile to remain in the NSA, complete their education, and honor familial obligations. Indeed, many of our military are better soldiers due to the influence of Cecile Hershon.

Mr. Speaker, Cecile Hershon lived her life in a truly selfless and benevolent manner, and it goes without saying that her influence extends even to this day. Her life's work, serving her country for so long as a civilian, is commanding of the highest respect.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO HONOR WORLD WAR II'S
FIRST HERO, CAPTAIN COLIN P.
KELLY, JR.

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced a bill to honor World War II's first hero, and fellow Floridian, by designating the post office building in Madison, Florida the Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr. Post Office.

Colin Kelly was born in Monticello, Florida on July 11, 1915. Raised in Madison, Florida he attended Madison High School until his graduation in 1932. In the summer of 1933, Kelly entered West Point, and after graduation in 1937 he was assigned to flight school and a B-17 group.

At the outbreak of WWII, Capt. Kelly, along with other B-17 crews, was ordered to Clark Field, the Philippines. Shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Capt. Kelly and his crew were ordered on a bombing mission to attack the Japanese fleet. After completing their bombing run, Capt. Kelly's plane was attacked by two Japanese fighters while returning to Clark Field. Kelly gave the order to abandon the aircraft but remained at the controls to maintain the plane's elevation so his crew could safely bail out. He did not have time to make his escape and was killed in the line of duty on December 10, 1941.

According to Major Kenneth Gantz in a memo for General William Hall dated November 21, 1945, "Kelly became a hero by circumstances at the time when his country desperately needed a hero." Indeed, Kelly was featured in many popular publications of the day and is often considered America's first hero of WWII. In addition, President Roosevelt awarded Capt. Kelly the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for his actions.

The designation of the post office in his hometown of Madison as the Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr. Post Office seems a fitting tribute to this patriot, his family, and his legacy. I am proud to honor this American hero.

HONORING TEACHERS HALL OF
FAME INDUCTEE RONALD W.
POPLAU

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my constituents to honor Ronald W. Poplau, a sociology teacher at Shawnee Mission Northwest High School in Shawnee, KS, and one of only five teachers in the nation to be inducted this year into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

Students and administrators who have worked with Ron Poplau have known for many years that he is one of the finest the field of professional education has to offer. For over 35 years, Ron Poplau has dedicated himself to giving students the tools they need not only to find their way in civil society, but to thrive.

Like many Americans, Ron Poplau has drawn inspiration from his family. Ron's father

immigrated from Germany at the turn of the century, and because of prejudice and fear, was not able to receive a proper education. When Ron became a teacher, it was the fulfillment of his father's dreams to free himself and others from illiteracy.

Throughout his career, Ron Poplau has received many honors and awards for his work in the classroom. Most recently he has received the Wooster College Excellence in Teaching Award, the U.S. Army Outstanding Citizen Award, the Greg Parker Faculty Award, and has been twice recognized as the U.S.D. 512 Employee of the Year. But Ron Poplau's legacy goes far beyond his classroom.

Most importantly, Ron Poplau has helped thousands of students foster a lifelong commitment to community service. His Cougars Community Commitment program puts hundreds of students into the community every day to assist the poor, needy, and elderly. It has become a model for other school districts and been honored by local, state, and national awards.

Perhaps the definitive statement above Ron Poplau was offered by his colleague Beth Jantsch when she said, "What Ron has done by the creation of this program is to leave a legacy of community care and involvement for generation to come . . . I can only believe that this will be a better world because of the lives that have been touched and by those that will carry on the torch of caring and community involvement . . . he is our shining light."

On behalf of the people of the Third District of Kansas, I want to thank Ron Poplau for caring so much for the development of our nation's children, and for helping to strengthen our community by encouraging young people to extend their hand in friendship and service.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Ronald W. Poplau of Shawnee Mission Northwest High School on his induction into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

MARILYN SAVIN FOR OUTSTANDING LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to remember and pay tribute to a Connecticut woman who, during her life, worked tirelessly to advance the rights of women. Marilyn Savin devoted nearly two decades to promoting and protecting a woman's right to choose.

Through her work with the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL), both locally and nationally, Marilyn became a leading activist in the pro-choice movement, having a particular impact in the Republican Party. As a direct result of her influence, Connecticut Republicans stand out in the nation for their support of reproductive rights—an outstanding illustration of the power of her commitment and dedication.

Indeed, Marilyn was a true leader in advancing reproductive rights, family planning, and women's health. Marilyn translated principles into action by public speaking engage-

ments and public surveys. A women's right to choose is one that is constantly under attack. Those who fight to ensure that women maintain this right and have access to safe procedures, often put themselves in jeopardy for their beliefs. For this, Marilyn deserves our respect and gratitude.

As a longtime resident of the Town of Woodbridge, she was an active member of the Woodbridge Town Committee, Woodbridge Town Library, Planned Parenthood of Connecticut, and the National Coalition of Republicans for Choice. From these roots, she continued her campaign with Connecticut NARAL, serving on their Board of Directors and as chair of the state political action committee. Her tremendous involvement with the local chapter led her to serve NARAL on the national level. As a member of the Board of Directors, Foundation, Board, and the National Political Action Committee, Marilyn helped to shape the values and ideas the group continues to promote today.

Recently, the pro-choice movement sadly lost Marilyn Savin. On May 1 Connecticut NARAL will hold its 1999 Choice Celebration and Auction in her honor. This is a fitting tribute to a woman who dedicated her life and spirit to advocating the right of choice. Though her enthusiasm, energy, and commitment will be missed, the unparalleled impact of her efforts will not be forgotten.

It gives me great pleasure to stand today in honor of Marilyn Savin and join with friends, colleagues and family members as they remember this talented woman. Her dedication to this movement has truly made a difference which will be felt by women in Connecticut and across the country for years to come.

PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 19, 1999, I had the opportunity to address the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. I spoke about the priority of peace as the profession of the United States military. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

Many of you, I am sure, have been to the headquarters of the Strategic Command at Offutt Air Force base in Nebraska. Some of you, I know, will soon be joining that fine organization. The motto of the strategic command, which was for many years that of its predecessor, the strategic air command, is a simple, but profound statement: "Peace is our profession."

That statement expresses very well the purpose of the U.S. military. The United States does not maintain military power because it seeks to expand its rule or dominate other nations—the purpose of U.S. military power—and the reason for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps—is to secure the peace.

"Peace is our Profession" was especially well-chosen as a motto for the strategic air command. I know that every one of your predecessors who climbed into the cockpit of a SAC bomber had to be aware of the awesome fact that loaded on board were weapons of more destructive power than had ever been unleashed in all the wars of history that had gone before. SAC was—and the stra-

tegic command remains—the steward of the most terrible military force ever created. Because of that, it was always critically important to keep the purpose of such awful power foremost in mind—to preserve peace by remaining able to make war, for it was none other than George Washington who said, "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy."

I believe the old SAC motto remains just as relevant and appropriate today as it was during the height of the cold war. But I have to say, in the wake of our experience since the cold war ended, that peace isn't quite what many people thought it would be. Sir Michael Rose, the British general who commanded UN forces in Bosnia before the Dayton agreement, put it well in the title of his recent book, which he calls "Fighting for Peace."

In our ambiguous, complicated, demanding global environment, it is critically important that you, who are entering into the profession of arms, consider very carefully what it means to say "Peace is our profession." It is important first of all because you must understand, in your hearts as in your minds, both the great difficulty and great value of what you are doing, even when many of your fellow citizens may not always appreciate your efforts as well as they should.

Peace is difficult. It is difficult above all because it is not, as some people seem to think, the natural state of things. Peace does not just happen. Peace is not the comfortable, old rocker on the porch we would like to sink into after a hard day's work. Peace is much more like the progress of Ulysses, who sailed through storm-lashed seas only to find at each new landfall a different challenge—whether a treacherous temptation luring him from his path or an ever more devious and powerful foe.

The short history of the post-cold war era shows us one thing very clearly—that peace can only be maintained when those with the strength to do so accept their responsibility as much as possible to resist aggression, to define the rules of international order, and to enforce those rules when necessary. Peace is something that must be built anew in ever changing circumstances by the labor, the will, and sometimes the blood of each generation.

We are only beginning to see what challenges will face your generation. I hope and pray that those challenges will be, in some ways, at least, less fearsome than those your predecessors faced. God forbid we should ever again have to send our finest young people into the mechanized killing fields of the great world wars of the past century. The spread of weapons of mass destruction, therefore, makes me shudder—it is all the more important that your labor be applied to keep such awful implements from ever being used.

The great and unique challenge you face, it seems to me, is in the insidious nature of the enemy before you. In the world wars, in the cold war, in the Persian Gulf War, even in Korea and Vietnam, the enemy was apparent. Today, I think, the enemy is harder to define. Through no less dangerous, it is in some ways more difficult to grapple with because it is so difficult to see clearly. Admiral Joseph Lopez, who recently retired after serving as Commander of Allied Forces in Southern Europe, has said very wisely that "Instability is the Enemy."

That is a good way of defining it, above all because it serves to emphasize the importance of our military engagement, in all kinds of ways, with other nations around the world. But to understand that doesn't make it any easier to cope with. One problem, obviously, is that instability is everywhere. So in trying to cope with it as best we can, we

are working you and your colleagues much too hard. I have argued long and loudly that we need to stop doing that. For their part, your leaders in the Air Force are working diligently to reorganize the force in a way that will make things better. Even so, I can't promise you that the task of maintaining this troubled peace will be much easier in the future.

An even more difficult problem arises from the fact some instability is more dangerous than other instability. The question we all struggle with is this: How do we decide when instability is sufficiently dangerous to our long-term interests to justify putting the best of our young men and women—that is, you—at risk?

Let me tell you that no one in a position of responsibility in this Nation takes that question lightly. We have a lot of frivolous and needlessly partisan debates in Washington. But when it comes to a debate over your lives—over whether to tell you to risk your lives to defend our nation—The Congress engages the issues seriously and solemnly. We, and the President, may not always make the right decision—but God knows, we all try to.

The difficulty for you is that there are legitimate, deeply held differences of view on whether and when our interests and our principles are sufficiently at stake to justify putting your lives on the line in Kosovo or Kuwait or Korea. When the enemy is as ambiguous as instability, it is, I am afraid, too likely that your leaders will sometimes sound an uncertain trumpet. And that may lead some of you very soon—and perhaps every one of you sooner or later—to question whether the demands we are making on you are justifiable. For to affirm, in this historical era, that peace is your profession, will very likely require you to face some very profound questions about your commitment to duty and to country.

I hope that all of you will elect to stay and serve as long and as well as you are able. Let me recall for you that your predecessors have also had to face difficult personal questions. After the war in Vietnam, I know that many professional service members—at all grades—felt abandoned if not betrayed by their country. Some left the service—but many stayed, and those who stayed managed, in the end, to rebuild the American military into a force that is the best we have ever had. Inevitably you are going to face demands that will challenge your commitment. I hope you will understand that the task you are engaged in—to keep the peace—is as important to your country as the duty asked of any soldier, sailor, marine or airman who has gone before.

There is one other reason why I think you need to consider carefully what it means to say "Peace is our Profession." You are part of a society in which your fellow citizens are often very assertive of their rights. Veterans are not immune to that sentiment, by the way. But that is entirely appropriate—that is, in part, what America is all about.

I was taught something, however, that becomes more brilliantly clear to me with every passing year. I was taught that with rights come responsibilities. When your forebears lifted into the air in a bomber armed with weapons that could wreak a holocaust, they were accepting a grave responsibility. When you say, "Peace is our Profession," you are embracing a vocation in which you are going to bear a much larger share of the responsibilities than almost all of your fellow citizens.

The need for you to act responsibly has already been impressed upon you in many ways in this great institution. You have been held to standards of personal conduct much more stringent than those required of others

of your age—or, for that matter, of your elected leaders. Let me tell you that such demands for personal responsibility, for having integrity in your personal lives, will feel as light as a single snowflake the first time you are responsible for protecting the lives of others. Responsibility is demanded in your profession because, at some time, so much will be at stake in the decisions you make.

I'm not telling you this because I am worried that you will not rise to the occasion. On the contrary, I believe that you are part of a military organization that will make you ready to do your duty well, when you are called upon. I am telling you this because I am concerned, instead, that your sense of responsibility, your sense of duty, your sense of honor will, at times, make you feel somehow cut off from the society you serve.

I want to tell you that you cannot and must not let that happen. You are a critical part of American society. You are the bulwark of this society. American society cannot carry on as a free, independent, diverse, rich society without you. But neither can you succeed without the support of the American people. You have to work at maintaining that support as vigorously as you work at any other part of your profession.

Sometimes that will not be so easy. Peace is your profession. The paradox is that the more successful you are at your profession—the more peace you bring to our country—the less you are likely to be appreciated for what you do.

The famous British poet, Rudyard Kipling, wrote a poem entitled "Tommy" about the treatment of soldiers in time of peace. It is written from the point of view of a British infantryman, dressed in his red coat, who was refused a pint of beer at a "Public House," and he complains

"For it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' 'Chuck him out, the brute!' But it's 'Saviour of 'is country,' when the Guns begin to shoot."

In time of war, we band together as a Nation. In time of peace—even in time of a very troubled and difficult peace—many of our fellow citizens focus on other things. It is your job to let them do that. It is your job not to let them forget you even as they focus on other things.

A great many thoughtful, well-informed people are concerned these days about what they perceive as a growing gap between military and civilian society in the United States. I, too, worry about that.

Let me be clear about this. I don't worry that the military will somehow become a renegade force, or that military leaders will defy civilian leadership. That is not a real concern to me. All of you have been imbued with the importance of civilian control of the military as part of your very souls. You have joined the military to protect our great, free society, not to try, futilely, to control it. I don't believe any group or institution can control it.

I worry, rather, that if you feel yourselves to be cut off from society, to be abandoned by it, to feel it's failings as somehow alienating—then your alienation will become a self-fulfilling reality. You will not do what is needed to ensure continued public understanding of your role and continued public support of your vital mission.

American society, for good or ill—mostly for the good—is absorbed in other things than ensuring the peace. Americans make you responsible for that great task. You have to tell them about it. You cannot afford to feel that your great responsibility makes you somehow unique or somehow deserving of support. You are deserving of support. But you have to reach out to your fellow citizens to let them know that.

How should you do that? Partly it is a matter of attitude. Don't let yourself feel

cut off. Don't let yourself feel different. Don't let your ingrained sense of duty make you feel unappreciated and unhonored. If you seek public support, you will get it.

I think you should be taught that it is part of your duty as an officer in the U.S. Air Force to keep in constant touch with the community in which you grew up. When you go home, you should call up the president of the local Lions club or the Rotary club and say "Congressman Skelton told me I ought to give you a call and let you know where I am and what I'm doing in my military service." You will get a great response. Your community wants to support you. Your community wants to know that you are there for them. Your community wants you to continue to be a part of it. Your community wants to understand what it is to say, "Peace is our Profession." It is part of your profession to contribute to their understanding.

As you progress through your military career, it is my sincere hope that you will not only fulfill your fondest dreams, but that you will, by your service, provide the peace for our country that will allow your fellow American citizens to pursue their dreams.

Thank you for the opportunity to address you today. God bless.

A SALUTE TO FATHER JAMES VERNON MATTHEWS, II IN CELEBRATION OF HIS 25 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE AND COMMITMENT TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to rise today and bring to the attention of the United States House of Representatives a man many residents in my Congressional District affectionately know as Father Jay.

Father James Vernon Matthews, II was ordained as the first Black Catholic Priest in northern California on May 3, 1974.

Born in 1948 in Berkeley, California, to Yvonne Marie Feast and James Vernon Matthews, the Reverend Matthews graduated from Oakland's Skyline High School in 1966. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Humanities and Philosophy from St. Patrick College, Mt. View, California in 1970, a Master of Divinity Degree from St. Patrick Seminary, Menlo Park, California in 1973 and attended the Continuing Education Program for Doctor of Ministry (Candidate) at the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, California from 1977 to 1979.

Over, the past 25 years, Father Jay has provided our community with a tireless commitment to service. He has conducted throughout the United States retreats for youth and workshops and retreats for African American Catholic vicariates and pastoral centers, participated as a team leader in Black Cultural Weekends of the Marriage Encounter Movement and most notably in 1993, conducted the St. Jude Novena at the National Shrine in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Father Jay's pastoral service has been as: Administrator and Associate Pastor of St. Cornelius Church, Richmond; St. Cyril Church, Oakland and All Saints Church, Hayward; Associate Pastor, Saint Louis Bertrand Church, Oakland; Deacon, Saint Columba Church,

Oakland: Teacher, Bishop O'Dowd High School, Oakland; and Youth Minister of the Diocese of Oakland.

Father Jay's professional affiliations include actively serving on several boards & organizations, including Catholic Charities, Catechetical Ministries of the Diocese of Oakland, Alameda Cancer Society, Bay Area, Black United Fund, Knights of St. Peter Claver, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Daughters of the Americas, Bay Area Urban League, NAACP, Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday Observance Committee, National Association of Black Catholic Administrators, National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice, Coordinating Committee, City of Oakland Strategic Plan, Oakland Mayor's Advisory Council on Education, Chaplain—Oakland Fire Department, Board of Directors—Comprehensive Health Improvement Project, East Oakland Youth Development Center, and is the Chairman of the Church Committee for the United Negro College Fund of the East Bay.

Father Jay has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Martin Luther King, Jr. Award for Outstanding Community Service, the Marcus Foster Educational Institute's Distinguished Alumni Award, the Rose Casanave Service Award of the Black Catholic Vicariate, as well as service awards from the Ladies Auxiliary of the Knights of St. Peter Claver and the Bay Area chapter of the Xavier University, New Orleans Alumni Association.

Currently, Father Jay serves as Chaplain of Black Catholics of the Diocese of Oakland and Pastor of St. Benedict Church, Oakland.

Throughout his life, Father Jay has epitomized the ideal of a true man of God. He is a powerful role model in his immediate community and communities throughout the country. The love and service he shows towards all people regardless of race, creed, or religious background has gained him the respect of his peers.

On June 1, 1999 Father Jay will have the distinct privilege and honor to further his religious studies at the Vatican with a one year sabbatical from his current duties in the Diocese of Oakland.

It is a great honor to salute Father Jay, not just for his 25 years of service as a Catholic priest but for the many years of warmth, compassion and love he has shared with our community. The City of Oakland and its surrounding environs are a better place to live because of his firm commitment to improving the human condition of all people.

I wish Father Jay continued success as he embarks upon the next 25 years of service to God, his country and the people of Oakland.

TRIBUTE TO GABRIELLA CONTRERAS AND RYAN LEYBAS

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, today I met two young people from the 5th District of Arizona who are really making a difference in their communities. Both of them are Prudential Spirit of Community State Honorees for 1999, and were hosted in Washington, DC by Prudential and the National Association of Secondary School Principals. While nearly 20,000

youth volunteers submitted applications for these awards, Gabriella Contreras and Ryan Leybas are among 104 students from across the United States who were chosen for this honor.

Gabriella Contreras, a 13-year-old 7th grader at Roskrige Middle School in Tucson, had the additional honor of being named one of America's top ten youth volunteers by Prudential. When she was nine, Gabriella organized a community service club at her school in response to a nearby high school's problems with violence, gang activity, and drug use. Now in it's fifth year, Gabriella's "Club B.A.D.D.D.," which stands for "Be Alert—Don't Do Drugs," helps students channel their time and energy into community service projects. These projects have included clothing and food drives, annual "peace" marches, recycling campaigns, schoolwide cleanups, and anti-drug art gallery, and a citywide youth volunteer summit. Club B.A.D.D.D., known as the club that does good, now draws more than 500 people to some events and is being promoted at other schools.

Ryan Leybas, the other honoree from Arizona's 5th District, is an 18 year old senior at Casa Grande Union High School. Five years ago, Ryan founded a leadership camp for junior high students to teach them skills to succeed in school and life. With the support of the Pinal County school superintendent, what started out as a requirement for a Boy Scout merit badge has expanded into 120 participants this year, with at least two students from almost every school in Pinal County attending the three-day camp. Ryan, who is developing the leadership camp into a model that can be used in other states, continues to recruit students, coordinate logistics and find motivational guest speakers for the camp.

Both of these young people have shown exceptional talent in working with their peers for the betterment of their communities and their schools. I'd like to recognize them for their achievements as Prudential Spirit of Community State Honorees, and I look forward to working with them as they become tomorrow's adult leaders of Arizona.

THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT—MAKING AMERICA STRONGER

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, today, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights sent a clear and loud message to Congress—stop the attack on the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). Enough is enough.

I wholeheartedly agree.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights is an impressive coalition of more than 180 national organizations, representing people of color, women, children, labor unions, persons with disabilities, older Americans, major religious groups, gays and lesbians and civil liberties and human rights groups. In a collective voice, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, once more, made it known to those who stubbornly want to believe otherwise, that the Community Reinvestment Act is a success.

Since its enactment in 1977, financial institutions have made more than \$1 trillion in

loans in low-income communities. More than 90 percent of these loans came in the past seven years. As a result, neighborhoods have prospered, communities have flourished, small businesses have succeeded and the quality of life for many has improved.

Today's Washington Post wrote,

... Since 1977 federally insured banks have been subject to the Community Reinvestment Act, requiring them to seek business opportunities in poor areas as well as middle-class and wealthy neighborhoods. The law, a response originally to clear evidence of bias in lending, has worked well. It doesn't force banks to make unprofitable loans, but it encourages them to look beyond traditional customers, and it's had a beneficial effect on home ownership and small-business lending.

Many banks share this view. John B. McCoy, President and CEO of one of the largest and profitable banks in the nation, Bank One, testified before the House Banking Committee on February 10 that his bank is "working effectively and successfully with CRA."

However, there are those in Congress who are attempting to undermine the success of the Community Reinvestment Act, either by refusing to expand it or calling for its outright end.

I hope that my colleagues were listening today. The Community Reinvestment Act is a wise investment with a sure return. I applaud the efforts of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and join in their crusade to protect and expand the Community Reinvestment Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I'm recorded as having voted "nay" on House rollcall vote No. 107. I intended to vote "aye." Isn't it ironic that on the day that I am putting the finishing touches on the revised K-12 Education Excellence Now (KEEN) Act, which now explicitly offers a federal tax credit of up to \$250 annually for teachers who purchase school supplies for their students with their own money, I would make this error.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI ABRAHAM KELMAN

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to pay tribute to Rabbi Abraham Kelman on his being honored by the Rabbis and Congregations of Flatbush and Vicinity on the occasion of their Annual Breakfast on behalf of the Ezras Torah Charity Fund.

Rabbi Abraham Kelman is an eighth generation Rabbi in his family, a tradition which is continued today by his son, Rabbi Lieb Kelman. The Kelman family has traditionally been involved in Chinuch and community activities as a means of helping those who are unable to help themselves.

Before coming to New York, Rabbi Kelman was a Rabbi in Toronto for nine years. He received Smicha in Toronto, as well as a B.A. and M.A. in Oriental Languages from the University of Toronto. In addition, Rabbi Kelman was a chaplain in the Canadian army during World War II.

Rabbi Abraham Kelman is the founder and Dean of Bnos Leah Prospect Park Yeshiva. Since its founding in 1952, the school has provided thousands of youngsters with a strong secular and Jewish education. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of Rabbi Kelman, Bnos Leah Prospect Park Yeshiva has seen its enrollment rise to more than 1,300 students. He is also the Rabbi of the Yeshiva Congregation of Prospect Park.

Rabbi Abraham Kelman is the author of a number of books such as "Prospectives on the Parsha." He was instrumental in organizing the Prospect Park Nursing Home, a nonprofit facility in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn dedicated to meeting the needs of our senior citizens.

Rabbi Abraham Kelman has long been known as an innovator and beacon of good will to all those with whom he has come into contact. Through his dedicated efforts, he has helped improve my constituents' quality of life. In recognition of his many accomplishments on behalf of my constituents, I offer my congratulations to Rabbi Abraham Kelman on the occasion of the Rabbis and Keganations of Flatbush and Vicinity's Annual Breakfast on behalf of the Ezras Torah Charity Fund.

EXPOSING RACISM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in my continuing efforts to document and expose racism in America, I submit the following articles into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FLORIDA TO BECOME BATTLEGROUND STATE ON RACIAL, GENDER PREFERENCES

(By John Pacenti)

MIAMI—The California businessman who plans to launch a ballot initiative to abolish state-sponsored racial and gender preferences in Florida attacked Gov. Jeb Bush on Monday as a purveyor of racial politics who is "sicking his attack dogs on me."

Ward Connerly, a black conservative Republican who has been successful with similar propositions in California and Washington, said a poll he commissioned found 80 percent of Floridians support his proposal.

Lawmakers, though, are a different story. "Florida doesn't need somebody from California to come here and tell it how to write its Constitution," said U.S. Sen. Bob Graham, D-Fla.

Connerly said politicians, particularly Republicans, are afraid of offending black voters. He described campaigning in black churches, like Bush did, as playing the "race card."

"That is saying I want your vote on the basis of your skin color, on the basis of your ethnicity," he said.

Bush met with Connerly in January and later wrote a letter to him saying he felt a ballot initiative targeting affirmative action would be divisive. The governor refused to answer questions on the matter Monday.

"His goal is to build a consensus around issues we should be focusing on—and those are education, fighting the drug war, protecting the developmentally disabled," said Bush's press secretary Nicole Devenish. "His focus is not going to be on this political debate right now."

Connerly said Bush is behind a concerted effort to keep the initiative off the Florida Ballot.

"I can overcome the obstacle of the sitting governor of my party who is siccing his attack dogs on me and his party against a proposition I believe in," Connerly said. "I believe the establishment is wrong, is dead wrong on this issue."

Connerly, who also made announcements in Jacksonville and Altamonte Springs, said he plans to get one or more initiatives on the November ballot next year or 2002.

"It's like an old car. It's got a lot of mileage on it and it's ready to sputter out any minute," Connerly said of affirmative action. "I think we should give it a graceful retirement and find a way of getting some new wheels that solves some real needs."

He said that economic-based affirmative action should replace the race-based preferences that has spilled over into private businesses and caused so much resentment in the workplace.

"We are talking about getting rid of the marginalization that flows from race-based affirmative action," Connerly said. "... it is all over America."

Connerly, a member of the University of California Board of Regents, would need to gather 435,073 signatures to put the measure on the Florida ballot.

Rev. Jesse Jackson, who was in Miami to talk about AIDS in the black community, said Connerly was "trying to peddle fear" and is going to have trouble without Bush's support.

"Gov. Wilson in California cooperated with Ward Connerly," said the Rev. Jesse Jackson. "It seems like Gov. Bush will not. Florida must avoid the mistake made by California."

Washington Gov. Gary Locke, though, opposed a Connerly-backed measure in 1998 and it passed with 58 percent of the vote.

ALLEGED WITNESS TO ATTACK SAYS STATEMENT COERCED (By Tammy Webber)

CHICAGO (AP).—The man prosecutors once described as their key witness to the 1997 racial beating of a 13-year-old black boy now claims his rights were violated during police questioning.

Richard DeSantis, 20, is charged with obstructing justice after disappearing for eight months as prosecutors tried to build a case against three men charged with beating Lenard Clark into a coma after he wandered into their predominantly white Bridgeport neighborhood.

His disappearance forced a five-month delay in the trials before prosecutors decided to proceed without him. One defendant was sentenced to eight years in prison for aggravated battery and committing a hate crime, while two others accepted plea agreements and got probation and community service.

DeSantis on Monday claimed authorities coerced him into signing a statement and would not allow him to speak to his attorney despite repeated requests.

The statement, therefore, should not be admissible in court, said attorney James Cutrone, who was not DeSantis' attorney at the time he signed the statement.

Cutrone said if the Cook County Judge Robert W. Bertucci grants the motion to suppress the statement, the county should drop its case. Testimony is scheduled to continue today.

Under questioning Monday, DeSantis said several portions of his signed statement are

incorrect, including where he allegedly told police he saw three friends beat Lenard.

He described being held for questioning for more than nine hours at the police station, where he claims he was interrogated, put through a police lineup and told that he was lying when he said he did not witness the beating.

He said he signed the statement because police allegedly told him he could go home and would not be charged if he did so. He testified it was also after he heard his attorney's voice in the station but was not able to see him.

"I thought after I heard (the lawyer's voice) . . . and they didn't let him see me, I thought they could do whatever they wanted to," he said.

John O'Malley, his attorney at the time, also testified that he was at the police station for more than two hours before he was able to see DeSantis—and after DeSantis signed the statement.

But under questioning by Assistant State's Attorney Robert Berlin, DeSantis conceded that authorities let him read the statement and make any changes before he signed it.

Frank Caruso Jr. received an eight-year sentence after being found guilty of aggravated battery and committing a hate crime, but innocent of attempted murder. Victor Jasas, 18, and Michael Kwidzinski, 21, received probation and community service after accepting plea agreements.

Clark, now 15, cannot remember the attack. All three defendants were accused of knocking Clark from his bicycle, then kicking and pummeling him until he was unconscious.

RACIAL ATTACK

DARIEN, Conn.—A white businessman accused of stabbing a black man in the face with a pen on board a Metro North train has been given special probation in the case.

Kevin Keady was arrested by Metro North police June 28, 1996, after he allegedly hurled racial slurs and his fists at Michael Moore on a train.

Keady allegedly used a pen as a dagger to slash Moore's face. Moore's nose was broken and he received stitches to repair a torn ear lobe, said Moore's attorney, Charles Harris. Keady was charged with intimidation by bigotry or bias and second-degree assault.

A Superior Court judge last week granted Keady accelerated rehabilitation which is available to first-time offenders who face charges that could result in prison time. If the defendant successfully completes the two-year probation, all records are erased.

Keady denies the charges. He claimed Moore and others attacked him and uttered bigoted remarks. He filed a civil lawsuit against Moore in July 1998.

Moore also has sued Keady. A Superior Court judge awarded him a \$150,000 lien on Keady's home in Darien, ruling that there is probable cause that Moore could win at least that much. Moore's suit seeks \$15,000 in damages for claims of assault and battery, false imprisonment and intimidation based on bias or bigotry.

Keady's next scheduled court date is March 9, 2001, after the completion of his special probation.

NUMBER OF BLACK APPLICANTS TO UW LAW SCHOOL PLUMMETS

SEATTLE.—The number of black applicants to the University of Washington Law School has plummeted since a voter-approved ban on public affirmative action programs.

In the first round of admissions since the initiative became law in December, the number of black applicants was down 41 percent

from a year earlier. Applications from Filipinos and Hispanics also are down, by 26 percent and 21 percent, respectively, while total applications were off 6 percent through March 5.

Although too early to say what this year's entering class will look like, university officials say the new figures may confirm their fear that the law prohibiting race consideration in admissions will make the university's population less diverse.

"One possibility has to be that Initiative 200 has caused a chilling climate in which minority men and women are reluctant to apply for fear they won't be welcome at the university," President Richard McCormick said.

"The applications are the material with which you have to work, and if minority applications are down, it doesn't help with respect to the recruitment of a diverse class," McCormick said.

But the man who ran the initiative campaign took a different tact.

"I think it shows that the word is getting out on the street that the use of race-driven admissions is becoming a thing of the past," John Carlson said. "Students are more apt to apply to schools that match their skills levels."